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Sixteenth session
Bonn, 5–14 June 2002
Item 8 of the provisional agenda

COOPERATION WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cooperation with other conventions: progress report on the work of the Joint Liaison Group between the secretariats of the UNFCCC, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Note by the secretariat

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mandate

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), at its tenth,[1] eleventh,[2] twelfth[3] and thirteenth[4] sessions, encouraged the secretariat to enhance cooperation with other United Nations bodies and conventions.

2. The SBSTA, at its fourteenth session, endorsed the formation of a Joint Liaison Group (JLG) between the secretariats of the UNFCCC and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). It requested the secretariat of the UNFCCC to invite the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) to participate in this JLG in order to enhance coordination between the three conventions, and to explore options for further cooperation, including the possibility of a joint work plan and/or a workshop. It requested the secretariat to report periodically to the SBSTA on the activities and proposals of the JLG (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/2, para. 42).

3. The SBSTA, at its fifteenth session, requested the JLG to collect and share information on the work programmes and operations of each convention including: (i) roles and responsibilities of the secretariats, and any relevant scientific and technical bodies or expert groups; (ii) types of activities under each convention; (iii) potential areas of cooperation, possible joint activities, and any potential conflicts associated with different mandates. It also requested the JLG to examine the possibility of holding a joint workshop before the eighteenth session of the SBSTA to explore the issues relating to interlinkages between the three conventions (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8, para. 41).

B. Scope of the note

4. This note presents information in response to the above mandate. The information is intended to inform Parties about the efforts of the secretariat to cooperate with UNCCD and CBD, particularly through the JLG. Parties may wish to read this document in conjunction with views submitted by Parties contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.9.

C. Possible action by the SBSTA

5. The SBSTA may wish to take note of information contained in this paper, provide further guidance to the secretariat related to cooperation with UNCCD and CBD and consider whether it wishes to forward a decision to the COP on this matter.

II. BACKGROUND

6. The bodies of the UNFCCC, the UNCCD and the CBD have, in several recommendations, conclusions and decisions, encouraged the secretariats of the three conventions to co-operate and manage their respective processes as coherently as possible. The most recent conclusions of the three conventions are summarized in annex I. An overview of the bodies of the three conventions is contained in annex II.

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1 FCCC/SBSTA/1999/6, para. 22.

2 FCCC/SBSTA/1999/14, para. 99.

3 FCCC/SBSTA/2000/5, para. 59.

4 FCCC/SBSTA/2000/10, para. 57.

Meetings of the JLG

7. The first meeting of the JLG took place in Washington, United States of America, on 6 December 2001. It was chaired by the Executive Secretary of UNFCCC. The participants included the executive secretaries of the three conventions, officers of the subsidiary bodies and members of the secretariats. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange information from recent meetings of the three conventions, share information on plans for the forthcoming year and explore opportunities to enhance cohesion between the three secretariats and their respective subsidiary bodies. The participants agreed that responsibility for organizing and chairing subsequent meetings would rotate among the secretariats.

8. The participants agreed: (1) to create a common calendar of activities for posting on the respective web sites of the three conventions; (2) to identify high priority events which may require the participation of the staff members of other secretariats; (3) to hold a joint workshop on forests and forestry, an issue of common interest to the three conventions. The purpose of the workshop would be to exchange information, identify options for further cooperation and explore opportunities to promote coherence among the conventions. A report on the results of the workshop will be made available to the SBSTA of the UNFCCC and the relevant bodies of the other conventions. In addition, discussions took place on how links could be established between expert groups of the conventions and the IPCC and on the possibility of exchanging experts between these groups.

9. The second meeting of the JLG took place in New York, United States of America, on 30 January 2002. The meeting was chaired by the Executive Secretary of CBD. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange information on the work of the subsidiary bodies, consider a draft joint calendar and list of priority events and review progress in the preparations of the joint workshop on forests. The chairmen of the subsidiary bodies of the three conventions reported on activities, conclusions and decisions relevant to the JLG.

10. The Chairman of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of CBD recalled the outcome of SBSTTA 7.[5] He also reported on the outcome of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG),[6] on biological diversity and climate change. The second meeting of the AHTEG is planned to be held before October 2002.[7]

11. The Chairman of the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) of the UNCCD reported on the formation of a group of experts which is expected to initiate its work in October 2002. The Chairman of the Committee for the Review and Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) reported that CRIC was established in July 2001 and will meet for the first time in November 2002. The Executive Secretary of UNCCD reported on national meetings organized by that secretariat to identify and develop synergies between the three conventions.

12. The Chairman of UNFCCC's SBSTA reported on the outcome of the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its seventh session and of the subsidiary bodies at their fifteenth sessions and informed the JLG about a series of workshops to be held prior to the eighth session of the COP. Particular attention was

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5 UNEP/CBD/COP/6/4.

6 UNEP/CBD/COP/6/INF/6.

7 Information that emerges from the CBD process may have implications for the work of the SBSTA of the UNFCCC. The SBSTTA of the CBD will probably consider information from the AHTEG at its eighth session, in time for Parties to the UNFCCC to decide whether and how to reflect such information in the work of the SBSTA, for example, in developing definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation project activities under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol.

drawn to workshops on the following: terms of reference and an agenda for work relevant to definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation activities under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol in the first commitment period technology information; methodologies for technology needs assessment; and revision of the guidelines for non-Annex I national communications. The UNFCCC secretariat offered to provide these draft guidelines to the other secretariats.

13. The third meeting of the JLG will take place in April 2002 on the margins of the sixth meeting of the COP to the CBD in The Hague. The meeting will be chaired by the Executive Secretary of UNCCD.

Recent activities

14. A joint calendar of events relevant to the three conventions was published in March on the web site of UNFCCC.[8] It includes links to easily access the complete calendars of UNFCCC, UNCCD and CBD. In addition, an internal tool to facilitate participation of members of each secretariat in key events organized by the other secretariats has been developed.

15. In response to a request of the CBD secretariat to identify experts in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems, the UNFCCC secretariat provided the CBD secretariat with access to its database of experts.

16. The UNFCCC secretariat will loan one of its officers to the CBD secretariat to support the sixth meeting of the COP in The Hague between 7 and 19 April 2002. It is anticipated that this assignment will improve further understanding between the secretariats of the two conventions.

17. A joint exhibit of the secretariats of the three conventions to display information on achievements since the Earth Summit in 1992, and to provide programmatic and organizational information on the three conventions during the World Summit on Sustainable Development, is under consideration.

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[8] See www.unfccc.int. See also the UNCCD web site at www.unccd.int and the CBD web site at www.biodiv.org.

Annex I

Convention on Biological Diversity

1. The SBSTTA of the CBD, at its sixth meeting, requested the Executive Secretary of CBD, in consultation with the UNFCCC secretariat, to explore the formation of a JLG between the bureau members of the relevant subsidiary bodies of the UNFCCC and the CBD, and their respective secretariats (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/6/11, recommendation VI/7). The purpose of the JLG would be to enhance coordination between the two conventions including exchange of relevant information, development of a joint work plan to address the interlinkages between climate change and biological diversity, and the organization of a joint workshop to further cooperation between the two conventions. At the same meeting, the SBSTTA agreed to undertake a pilot assessment to prepare scientific advice to integrate biodiversity considerations into the implementation of the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol. For this purpose, also at the same meeting, the SBSTTA established an ad hoc technical expert group (AHTEG) on biological diversity and climate change. This would be part of a wider assessment of the interlinkages between biological diversity and climate change. The SBSTTA invited UNFCCC and other relevant organizations to contribute to this assessment. It further invited the IPCC to contribute by preparing a technical paper and by identifying experts (UNEP/CBD/COP/6/3, paras. 5-9).[9]

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

2. The SBSTA, at its fourteenth session, emphasized the need for enhanced cooperation between the UNFCCC and other relevant conventions, and welcomed the proposal by the SBSTTA of the CBD on potential areas of collaboration and coordinated action between CBD and UNFCCC. It encouraged Parties to promote the involvement of climate change expertise in the CBD pilot assessment of the interlinkages between climate change and biological diversity. At the same meeting, the SBSTA endorsed the formation of a JLG between the secretariats of UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD (see section A. Mandate above). The SBSTA supported the request of the SBSTTA of the CBD that the IPCC develop a technical paper, and welcomed the scoping paper prepared by the IPCC. The SBSTA invited the IPCC to consider interlinkages between climate change, biodiversity and desertification in developing its technical paper (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/2, para. 42).

3. The SBSTA, at its fifteenth session, reaffirmed the need for enhanced cooperation between UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD. It noted with appreciation the report provided by the IPCC on the preparation of the technical paper on the interlinkages between climate change, biodiversity and desertification and encouraged the IPCC to make the findings of this report available to the SBSTA at its sixteenth session.[10] The SBSTA also noted a range of views by Parties on the role of convention bodies and, in particular, of the JLG in improving cooperation and coordination. The SBSTA, at the same session, requested the JLG to collect and share information on the work programmes and operations of each convention (see section A. Mandate above). The SBSTA also requested the JLG to examine the possibility of holding a joint workshop before the eighteenth session of the SBSTA to explore the issues relating to interlinkages between the three conventions (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8, para. 41).

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[9] Further information is available on the CBD web site at http://www.biodiv.org/cross-cutting/climate.

[10] It is expected that the IPCC Bureau, at its twenty-fifth session, will consider and approve a final draft of this paper. Subject to this approval, the paper will be made available to delegates at the session. The AHTEG of the CBD, at its first meeting, from 21 to 25 January 2002 in Helsinki, Finland, considered the IPCC paper. The report of this meeting will also be made available to delegates and can be viewed at www.biodiv.org/doc.

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

4. In response to the invitation of the SBSTA to the secretariat of the UNCCD to participate in the JLG, the Executive Secretary of the UNCCD, by his letter dated 22 August 2001, agreed to join this group. The COP to the UNCCD, at its fifth session, noted the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the review of the UNCCD[11] and expressed support for the integration of approaches between UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD. It advocated decentralized capacity building to promote synergistic programmes wit. a territorial basis in drylands. In his summary of the ministerial and high level interactive dialogue session that took place during the same session, the President of the COP underlined the potential of the UNCCD for poverty reduction and mainstreaming multilateral environment agreements into the mainstream of poverty reduction strategies. It requested the CST to include consideration of land/soil degradation and its linkages to other environmental conventions in its programme of work. In addition, the COP requested the CST to enhance cooperation with the SBSTTA of the CBD and the SBSTA of the UNFCCC, and to report to the sixth session of the COP on such cooperation.

[11] ICCD/COP/(5)/6.

Annex II

Overview of the bodies of the UNFCCC, the UNCCD and the CBD

	UNFCCC	UNCCD	CBD
Conference of the Parties	COP (186 Parties)	COP (179 Parties)	COP (183 Parties)
President	Mr. Mohamed Elyazghi	Mr. Charles Bassett	Ms. Geke Faber
Bureau	1 President, 7 Vice-Presidents, 2 Chairpersons of the subsidiary bodies, 1 Rapporteur	1 President, 9 Vice-Presidents and 1 Chairperson of the CST	1 President, 10 Vice-Presidents (including 1 acting as Rapporteur)
Subsidiary bodies	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)	Committee on Science and Technology (CST)	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)
Chairperson	Mr. Halldor Thorgeirsson	Mr. Philbert Brown	Mr. Jan Plesnik
Bureau	1 Chairperson, 1 Vice-Chairperson, 1 Rapporteur	1 Chairperson, 4 Vice-Chairpersons	1 Chairperson, 9 Vice-Chairpersons
	Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)	Committee for the Review and Implementation of the Convention (CRIC)	- - -
Chairperson	Mr. Raul Estrada-Oyuela	Mr. Rogatien Biaou	- - -
Bureau	1 Chairperson, 1 Vice-Chairperson, 1 Rapporteur	1 Chairperson, 1 Vice-Chairperson, 1 Rapporteur	- - -
Other bodies and expert groups	Expert group on technology transfer, Consultative Group of Experts, Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism	CST Group of Experts	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Groups and liason groups on various issues
Secretariat			
Executive Secretary	Ms. Joke Waller-Hunter	Mr. Arba Diallo	Mr. Hamdallah Zedan

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Item 4 (e) of the provisional agenda

METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY: DEFINITIONS AND MODALITIES FOR INCLUDING AFFORESTATION AND REFORESTATION ACTIVITIES UNDER ARTICLE 12 OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

Workshop on the terms of reference and an agenda for work relating to afforestation and reforestation activities under the clean development mechanism in the first commitment period

Note by the Chairman

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by its decision 17/CP.7, requested the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) to develop definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism (CDM) in the first commitment period, taking into account the issues of non-permanence, additionality, leakage, uncertainties and socio-economic and environmental impacts, including impacts on biodiversity and natural ecosystems, and being guided by the principles in the preamble to decision -/CMP.1 (Land use, land-use change and forestry) with the aim of adopting a decision on these definitions and modalities at the ninth session of the COP, to be forwarded to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP) at its first session (FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.2).

2. By the same decision, the COP requested the SBSTA to develop, at its sixteenth session, terms of reference and an agenda for the work and requested the secretariat to organize a workshop with the aim of recommending terms of reference and an agenda for the work. In this context, the COP invited Parties to provide submissions by 1 February 2002.

3. The secretariat received twelve submissions including one from Belgium on behalf of the European Community and its member States and the States of Central Group 11, and one from Samoa on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States. These submissions are contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.1.

B. Scope of the note

4. This report provides information on the workshop organized by the secretariat in response to the above mandate. It identifies the major issues considered during the workshop and contains draft terms of reference and an agenda for the work referred to in paragraph 1, above.

C. Possible action by the SBSTA

5. The SBSTA may wish to consider the draft terms of reference and agenda for work, contained in annex II, with a view to adopting terms of reference and an agenda for the work to develop definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM in the first commitment period, as referred to in paragraph 1 above.

II. PROCEEDINGS

6. The workshop on draft terms of reference and an agenda for work relating to afforestation and reforestation activities under the clean development mechanism was organized by the secretariat in Orvieto, Italy, from 7 to 9 April 2002 with the financial support of the Governments of Italy and the United Kingdom.

7. Sixty representatives of Parties and organizations attended the workshop. Thirty representatives were nominated by Annex I Parties, including Parties with economies in transition, and eighteen by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. One representative of the CDM executive board, seven representatives of intergovernmental organizations and four representatives of non-governmental organizations also attended the workshop. The agenda for the workshop is contained in annex I.

8. The workshop was officially opened by the Chairman of the workshop, Mr. Halldor Thorgeirsson, Chairman of the SBSTA. Mr. Riccardo Valentini, representative of the Ministry of Environment, Italy, further welcomed participants to Orvieto.

9. The Chairman stated the objective of the workshop, based upon the request from the COP, and presented the agenda. In his introduction, the Chairman called attention to the miscellaneous document containing submissions by Parties (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.1). He also called attention to the report currently being developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on linkages between biodiversity and climate change, and to the work being developed by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

10. Several presentations were given at the workshop. Mr. Jayant Sathaye, convening lead author of chapter five of the Special Report on Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry prepared by the IPCC, summarized the main findings from the special report relating to project-based activities. Mr. Andrew Howard of the UNFCCC secretariat presented the CDM project cycle and the current activities of the CDM executive board. Ms. Riitta Pipatti, of the Technical Support Unit of the IPCC's National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Programme, presented the work currently being undertaken by the IPCC in relation to land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). Ms. Pipatti focused her presentation on the requests made to the IPCC by the COP at its seventh session, emphasizing the request for the development of good practice guidance for LULUCF activities.

11. The Chairman opened the discussion on the draft of the terms of reference and the agenda of work. In order to streamline the deliberations, the Chairman divided discussions into: (a) the issues to be addressed by the SBSTA, (b) the work envisaged and who should undertake it, and (c) the required input, including the work being undertaken by the CDM executive board and the IPCC. Following extensive discussions, it was agreed to forward the draft terms of reference and the agenda for work, contained in annex II to this report, to the SBSTA for its consideration at its sixteenth session.

III. MATTERS DISCUSSED DURING THE WORKSHOP

12. Discussions on the topics to be addressed by the SBSTA in this work were based on those referred to in paragraph 10(b) of decision 17/CP.7. Some Parties acknowledged the uniqueness of the issues of non-permanence, additionality, leakage, uncertainties and the socio-economic and environmental impacts of LULUCF project activities. Other Parties stated that all such issues, with the exception of non-permanence, are already adequately addressed by the modalities and procedures for the CDM.

13. Participants noted the relevance of the work of the CDM executive board, and in particular its approach to baseline development. The representative from the CDM executive board noted the need for coordination with the tasks and activities of the board.

14. Participants generally acknowledged the need to take into consideration information available from other international processes, such as the technical paper on the relation between biodiversity and climate change being developed in the context of the CBD.

15. In relation to definitions, participants acknowledged progress made in this regard during past sessions of the SBSTA and included in decision 11/CP.7. Many participants noted that the definitions agreed for LULUCF activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4, are a good basis for discussion on definitions of afforestation and reforestation activities under the CDM. Some participants considered the development of definitions to be a priority and expressed interest in agreeing on definitions by SBSTA 16.

16. Some participants suggested that agroforestry projects should be an eligible activity. The Chairman explained that the eligibility of activities for the first commitment period, in accordance with decisions 11/CP.7 and 17/CP.7, is limited to afforestation and reforestation, and that the definitions for these eligible activities define what is an eligible LULUCF activity. He further explained that the development of modalities should not affect the agreed eligibility.

17. It was noted that LULUCF project activities are not eligible for simplified modalities and procedures for the CDM to be developed under decision 17/CP.7. However, small-scale LULUCF projects are eligible under the CDM.

18. Parties noted the need for a broad involvement of other organizations and processes in the development of definitions and modalities. The Chairman encouraged the secretariat to contact the CBD, the IPCC and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and to explore the possibility of having side events during SBSTA and COP sessions on activities undertaken by each body which are relevant to the work being undertaken by the SBSTA relating to afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM.

Annex I

Workshop Agenda

UNFCCC WORKSHOP

TERMS OF REFERENCE AND AN AGENDA FOR WORK RELEVANT TO DEFINITIONS AND MODALITIES FOR INCLUDING AFFORESTATION AND REFORESTATION ACTIVITIES UNDER ARTICLE 12 IN THE FIRST COMMITMENT PERIOD

Palazzo del Popolo, Orvieto, Italy
7–9 April 2002

AGENDA

Chairman of the workshop: Mr. Halldor Thorgeirsson,
Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Day 1: Sunday, 7 April 2002

17.00 – 18.00 Registration

18.00 – 18.15 WELCOME, OPENING AND INTRODUCTION

Mr. Halldor Thorgeirsson, Chairman of the SBSTA
Mr. Riccardo Valentini, Italy

18.15 – 18.30 THE IPCC SPECIAL REPORT ON LULUCF: PROJECT-BASED ACTIVITIES

Mr. Jayant Sathaye, lead author, chapter 5 of the IPCC Special Report on LULUCF

18.30 – 19.00 MODALITIES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE CDM (DECISION 17/CP.7)

Mr. Andrew Howard, UNFCCC secretariat

19.00 – 20.00 Initial exchange of views among participants

Day 2: Monday, 8 April 2002

09.00 – 09.15 IPCC WORK PROGRAMME ON LULUCF

Ms. Riitta Pipatti, Technical Support Unit of the IPCC National Greenhouse Inventories Programme

09.15 – 10.30 **Discussion**
Exchange of views on the issues identified in paragraph 10 (b) of decision 17/CP.7 and how they relate to the development of definitions and modalities called for in that paragraph.

10.30 – 10.45 Coffee break

10.45 – 12.30 **Discussions**
What input will be required, who should provide it and when? What aspects of the terms of reference and agenda of work will relate to the work to be undertaken by the CDM executive board and the IPCC?

12.30 – 14.30 Lunch

14.30 – 15.45 **Discussions**
Agenda for the work on development of the definitions and modalities called for in paragraph 10 (b) of decision 17/CP.7, including working methods and modalities for intersessional work. What kind of work is envisaged and how should it be undertaken?

15.45 – 16.00 Coffee break

16.00 – 17.30 **Discussions**
Drafting of terms of reference and an agenda for the work to be conducted pursuant to paragraph 10 (b) of decision 17/CP.7, for consideration by the SBSTA at its sixteenth session.

18.00 **Closure**

Day 3: Tuesday, 9 April 2002

09.00 – 10.30 **Discussion**
Completion of draft terms of reference and an agenda for the work.

10.30 – 11.00 Coffee break

11.00 – 11.45 **Conclusion of discussion and summary by the Chairman**

11.45 – 12.00 **Closure**

Annex II

Draft terms of reference and an agenda for work to develop definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation activities under Article 12 in the first commitment period

Objective

1. In accordance with decision 17/CP.7, the SBSTA will:

(a) Develop definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism in the first commitment period, being guided by the principles in the preamble to decision -/CMP.1 (LULUCF) and taking into account the issues of:

(i) Non-permanence;

(ii) Additionality;

(iii) Leakage;

(iv) Uncertainties; and

(v) Socio-economic and environmental impacts, including impacts on biodiversity and natural ecosystems;

(b) Recommend to the COP, at its ninth session, a draft decision on definitions and modalities, in the form of an annex on modalities and procedures for afforestation and reforestation project activities for the clean development mechanism reflecting, *mutatis mutandis*, the annex to decision 17/CP.7.

Input

2. The following information will be used in achieving the objective:

(a) Existing documents:

(i) Decisions 11/CP.7 and 17/CP.7;

(ii) The IPCC Special Report on LULUCF;

(iii) Submissions from Parties contained in FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.1;

(b) Additional information to be compiled:

(i) Submissions from Parties and other organizations on modalities for the inclusion of afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM in the first commitment period;

(ii) An options paper on modalities for addressing non-permanence;

(iii) An options paper on modalities for addressing baselines, additionality and leakage;

(iv) An options paper on modalities for addressing socio-economic and environmental impacts, including impacts on biodiversity and natural ecosystems;

(v) An overview note by the secretariat on the relationship of decisions 11/CP.7 and 17/CP.7 to the issues identified in paragraph 1 (a) above;

(c) Other relevant information:

(i) Reports prepared by the FAO on forest-related definitions;

(ii) Reports prepared by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the CBD based on the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biological Diversity and Climate Change of the CBD;

(iii) Reports prepared by the IPCC, including good practice guidance and uncertainty management for LULUCF and the technical report on the linkages between biodiversity and climate change;

(iv) Other relevant scientific and technical reports and outcome of relevant workshops.

Process

3. The SBSTA, at its 16th session, should establish a contact group on afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM and adopt conclusions on definitions relating to afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM in the first commitment period.

4. The SBSTA, at its 17th session, should start consideration of modalities for the inclusion of afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM in the first commitment period, taking account of the input identified in paragraph 2 above which is available at that time.

5. A workshop will be organized by the secretariat before the 18th session of the SBSTA with the aim of facilitating an exchange of views on the modalities and the preparation of a draft of the annex referred to in paragraph 1 (b) above.

6. The SBSTA, at its 18th session, should consider the draft of the annex referred to in paragraph 1 (b) above.

7. The SBSTA, at its 19th session, should consider the draft of the annex referred to in paragraph 1 (b) above and should recommend a draft decision, containing the annex referred to in paragraph 1 (b) above, for consideration and adoption by the COP at its ninth session.

8. In undertaking this work, the SBSTA should take into account relevant work by the CDM executive board.

9. An agenda for work is contained in the appendix.

Appendix

Agenda for work

Date	*Event*	*Activity*
1 February 2002	Due date for submissions	Submissions from Parties to be sent to the secretariat by this date
15 February 2002	MISC. document available to Parties	The secretariat to produce a MISC. document containing Parties' submissions
7-9 April 2002	Workshop	To recommend terms of reference and agenda for the work to include afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM in the first commitment period
5-14 June 2002	SBSTA 16	The SBSTA to agree on the terms of reference and agenda for the work, and to prepare conclusions on definitions
1 July 2002	Overview note by the secretariat	The secretariat to prepare a document relating decisions 17/CP.7 and 11/CP.7 to the issues listed in paragraph 1 (a) of the terms of reference
1 August 2002	Due date for submissions by Parties and other organizations	Parties and other organizations to submit their views on the modalities by this date
23 Oct. - 1 Nov. 2002	SBSTA 17	Consideration of modalities
December 2002	Options papers on modalities for addressing non-permanence, baselines, additionality and leakage, and socio-economic and environmental aspects	The secretariat to prepare these options papers based on submissions from Parties and any conclusions of the SBSTA
February 2003	Workshop	To facilitate the preparation of a draft of the annex referred to in paragraph 1 (b) of the terms of reference
9-20 June 2003	SBSTA 18	Consideration of draft annex
1-12 December 2003	SBSTA 19	The SBSTA to recommend a draft decision containing an annex, for adoption by COP 9
1-12 December 2003	COP 9	The COP to adopt a decision on definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM in the first commitment period

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METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

GUIDELINES ON REPORTING AND REVIEW OF GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES FROM PARTIES INCLUDED IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION (IMPLEMENTING DECISIONS 3/CP.5 AND 6/CP.5)

Report on experience with the technical review process (implementation of decision 6/CP.5)

Note by the secretariat

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mandate

1. By its decision 6/CP.5, the Conference of the Parties (COP) adopted guidelines for the technical review of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories[1] from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (hereinafter referred to as "the review guidelines") for a trial period covering inventory submissions due in 2000 and 2001 (FCCC/CP/1999/7).

2. The COP requested the secretariat:

(a) To conduct initial checks of the GHG inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties);

(b) To conduct an annual synthesis and assessment of the GHG inventories from Annex I Parties;

(c) To undertake individual reviews of GHG inventories for a limited number of Annex I Parties using three approaches (desk reviews, centralized reviews and in-country reviews);

(d) To produce a report on the technical reviews, assessing, *inter alia*, the advantages and disadvantages of the different approaches for the individual reviews, including human and financial resource requirements.

3. The COP decided to initiate the individual review of inventories for all Annex I Parties in 2003. For this purpose, it requested an evaluation of experience gained during the trial period, on the basis of the secretariat's report, with a view to adopting revised guidelines for the technical review of inventories at its eighth session.

4. At its fifteenth session, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) welcomed the organization by the secretariat of an expert meeting, which was held from 4 to 6 December 2001 in Bonn, on methodological and operational issues relating to, *inter alia*, the use of the review guidelines. In addition, the SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare a report on the expert meeting for consideration at its sixteenth session.

B. Scope of the note

5. This note was prepared in response to the mandate included in paragraph 2 (d) above and provides information on experiences with the technical review process of GHG inventories. It supplements the interim report on this matter prepared for the fifteenth session of the subsidiary bodies (FCCC/SBI/2001/12), which should be read in conjunction with this note.

6. In preparing this note, the secretariat took into account relevant conclusions of the expert meeting (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/2) mentioned in paragraph 4 above. The meeting was attended by 60 experts who had participated as review experts in the activities organized during the trial period, while many of these experts had also been involved in the preparation of their countries' national inventories. Based on their experiences and the experiences of Parties and of the secretariat in the use of the review

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[1] By its decision 3/CP.5, the COP adopted the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (hereinafter referred to as "the reporting guidelines"), which include the common reporting format and the national inventory report. The COP decided that Annex I Parties should use these guidelines for reporting inventories due by 15 April each year, beginning in 2000 (see FCCC/CP/1999/7).

guidelines during the trial period, the participants at the expert meeting provided an assessment of the implementation of decision 6/CP.5 on the technical review process of GHG inventories from Annex I Parties. The key elements of this assessment are included in this note. A proposal for draft revised review guidelines for the technical review process is included in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/2/Add.1.

C. Possible action by the SBSTA

7. The SBSTA may wish to take note of the information contained in the note when it considers revisions of the review guidelines as mandated by decision 6/CP.5. The SBSTA may wish to forward to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) a draft decision on the revision of the review guidelines for its consideration with a view to recommending a decision on this matter by the COP at its eighth session. The subsidiary bodies may wish to provide additional guidance to the secretariat on the technical review of GHG inventories from Annex I Parties.

II. TECHNICAL REVIEW OF GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES

A. Background

8. The purposes of the technical review of Annex I Parties' GHG inventories are, *inter alia*, to ensure that the COP has adequate information on GHG inventories and GHG emission trends, and to assist Annex I Parties in improving the quality of their GHG inventories.

9. In accordance with the review guidelines, the technical review of the GHG inventories from Annex I Parties comprises three complementary stages:

(a) An initial check of annual inventories;

(b) A synthesis and assessment of annual inventories; and

(c) Individual reviews of greenhouse gas inventories.

10. Table 1 provides an overview of the GHG inventories from Annex I Parties submitted to the secretariat in 2000 and in 2001. The submissions in the common reporting format (CRF) were used as the basis for the three stages of the technical review. Submissions based on earlier reporting guidelines (such as decision 9/CP.2) were not considered at any stage of the review process during the trial period.

Table 1. Greenhouse gas inventory submissions in the years 2000 and 2001

	2000	**2001**
Total submissions	**32**	**32**
Submissions using the CRF	*24*	*30*
Submissions accompanied by national inventory reports	*8*	*15*

11. In response to the request contained in decision 6/CP.5, the secretariat has conducted initial checks and a synthesis and assessment of all GHG inventories submitted in 2000 and 2001 by Annex I Parties using the CRF, and has coordinated individual reviews of the GHG inventories from 39 Annex I Parties through four desk reviews, two centralized reviews and eight in-country reviews.

B. Initial checks of annual inventories

12. Detailed information relating to initial checks carried out on 2000 and 2001 inventory submissions, including approach used and timing considerations, is provided in the interim report prepared by the secretariat (FCCC/SBI/2001/12, paras. 10 to 16). All status reports were published on the UNFCCC web site (see http://www.unfccc.int/resource/ghg/statrep2000.html and http://www.unfccc.int/resource/ghg/statrep2001.html).

13. The participants at the expert meeting (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/2, para. 42) recommended that the approach for conducting this stage of the technical review process should not change. They proposed, however, that the time allowed for the publication of the status reports should increase from four to seven weeks, which includes three weeks for Parties to provide comments on the draft status reports.

C. Synthesis and assessment of annual inventories

14. Detailed information relating to the synthesis and assessment carried out on inventory submissions of 2000, including approach used and timing considerations, is provided in the interim report prepared by the secretariat (FCCC/SBI/2001/12, paras. 17 to 35).

15. For the synthesis and assessment of the 2001 submissions, key sources were calculated using both level and trend assessment,[2] applying the tier 1 level assessment as described in chapter 7 of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (hereinafter referred to as the IPCC Good Practice Guidance). The list of key sources for the 2000 and 2001 GHG inventory submissions have been published on the UNFCCC web site (see http://www.unfccc.int/resource/ghg/s_a2000.html and http://www.unfccc.int/resource/ghg/s_a2001.html, respectively). Furthermore, the synthesis and assessment of the 2001 submissions incorporates tables for comparing inventory data from the land-use change and forestry (LUCF) sector across Annex I Parties which provided data using the CRF tables 5 A-D.

16. The synthesis and assessment report for inventory submissions of 2000 and 2001 submissions were published on the UNFCCC web site (see http://www.unfccc.int/resource/ghg/sai2000.pdf and http://www.unfccc.int/resource/ghg/sai2001.pdf).[3] The reports contain more than 200 pages, of which 50-60 pages are tables, while the remaining pages contain comments on individual national inventories.

17. Compiled inventory data on GHG emissions and trends, in both tabular and graphical format, were prepared by the secretariat and were published in FCCC/SBI/2000/11, Corr.1 and Corr.2 and FCCC/SBI/2000/INF.13 for the 2000 inventory submissions, and FCCC/SBI/2001/13[4] for the 2001 inventory submissions.[5] These documents contain information from all Annex I Parties using the latest available GHG inventory submissions, irrespective of the year when they were submitted and of the format used (CRF or IPCC standard reporting tables). They were prepared for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their scheduled sessions during the second part of the years 2000 and 2001.

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[2] For the synthesis and assessment of the 2000 inventory submissions, only the level assessment was used.

[3] For technical reasons the synthesis and assessment report for the 2001 submission will be published after FCCC/SBSTA/2002/5. It will be published before the sixteenth session of the SBSTA.

[4] A corrigendum to document FCCC/SBI/2001/13 will be issued prior to the sixteenth session of the subsidiary bodies.

[5] These documents are produced on an annual basis in response to the mandate by the COP included in decision 6/CP.3. In order to avoid duplication of data, these documents were used as a substitute for the addendum to the synthesis and assessment report, as originally indicated in the review guidelines (see FCCC/CP/1999/7, page 112, para. 17).

18. The participants at the expert meeting emphasized the importance of the synthesis and assessment for the whole review process, and agreed that the current practices should remain in place. They also made several recommendations for improving the effectiveness of this stage of the review process (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/2, paras. 43 to 47).

19. The advantage of this stage of the review is that it allows the systematic identification of problems in the GHG inventories prior to the individual reviews. During the trial period, the synthesis and assessment reports were used by the review experts to assess further the potential inconsistencies, gaps and mistakes identified in national GHG inventories. The assessment helps to identify many methodological issues affecting the reliability of the GHG estimates. The efficiency of this stage of the review process is affected when Parties fail to report information on some source categories or activities, or when they do not adhere to the requirements of the reporting guidelines.

D. Individual review of greenhouse gas inventories

20. Detailed information relating to the third stage of the technical review process carried out on inventories submitted in 2000 is provided in the interim report prepared by the secretariat (FCCC/SBI/2001/12, paras. 17 to 35).

21. The participants at the expert meeting, based on their experience with the individual reviews, have made recommendations relating to, *inter alia*, the overall approach of the individual reviews, expert review team issues, timing key source determination, review of models, supporting software issues and revision of the review guidelines (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/2, paras. 48 to 61). These recommendations aim to enhance the efficiency of the technical review process.

22. The preliminary guidance used by review experts for carrying out the individual reviews (FCCC/SBI/2001/12, paras. 39 to 42) was updated taking into account comments and proposals from the experts who participated in the individual reviews of the inventories submitted in 2000. The updated guidance is published on the UNFCCC website (see http://unfccc.int/sessions/workshop/010412/index).

23. During the individual reviews of the 2000 inventory submissions, it became evident that the lead reviewers[6] had a substantial workload, which included the review of a specific IPCC sector, an overall assessment of the complete inventory submission(s) and the coordination of the work of the team (FCCC/SBI/2001/12, paras. 37 and 38). In order to facilitate the work of the lead reviewers, the expert review teams that dealt with the 2001 inventory submissions included additional experts (one expert for each in-country visit and two experts for each desk and centralized review), who had broad knowledge of all areas of the inventory process ("generalists"). These experts assumed some of the tasks that were originally bestowed upon the lead reviewers (such as reviewing the national inventory report (NIR) to determine a general assessment of its conformity with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines, and drafting the overview section of the review report) and assisted, when necessary, other members of the team with the review of their assigned sector.

24. In accordance with the mandate by the COP, three approaches for the individual review were tested during the trial period: sending inventory information to experts (desk review), experts' meetings in a single location (centralized review) and in-country visits of experts. Tables 2a and 2b provide an overview of the individual review activities carried out during the year 2001[7] for the 2000 and 2001 GHG inventory submissions, respectively.

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[6] In document FCCC/SBI/2001/12, "lead reviewers" are referred to as "lead authors".

[7] The in-country review of the French 2001 inventory, which took place in January 2002, was the only activity not to have been conducted in 2001.

Table 2a. Individual reviews of selected greenhouse gas inventories submitted in 2000 by Annex I Parties

Party	Information submitted		Individual review activity		
	CRF	NIR	Desk review	Centralized review	In-country review
Australia	1990-1998	✔		✔	✔
Canada	1990 and 1998	✔		✔	
Hungary	1998			✔	
Japan	1990-1998			✔	
Netherlands	1990-1998		✔	✔	
New Zealand	1990-1998	✔	✔	✔	✔
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1990-1998	✔			✔
United States of America	1990-1998	✔	✔		✔

Table 2b. Individual reviews of selected greenhouse gas inventories submitted in 2001 by Annex I Parties

Party	Information submitted		Individual review activity		
	CRF	NIR	Desk review	Centralized review	In-country review
Austria	1990-1999	✔		✔	✔
Belgium	1998 and 1999			✔	
Bulgaria	1999	✔	✔		
Czech Republic	1999		✔		
Denmark	1990-1999	✔	✔		
Estonia	1999			✔	
European Community	1990-1999	✔		✔	
Finland	1990-1999	✔	✔		✔
France	1990-1999	✔	✔		✔
Germany	1990-1999			✔	
Greece	1990-1999	✔		✔	
Iceland	1999		✔		
Ireland	1999		✔		
Italy	1998 and 1999		✔		
Latvia	1999	✔	✔		
Luxembourg	1999		✔		
Norway	1990 and 1999	✔	✔		
Portugal	1990-1999		✔		
Slovakia	1999		✔		
Spain	1990-1999	✔		✔	
Sweden	1990-1999	✔	✔		✔
Switzerland	1999		✔		

25. In-country reviews were conducted only for those Annex I Parties to have volunteered for such an individual review. For the desk and centralized reviews, inventories with different levels of completeness were selected (for instance, submissions with and without NIR, submissions with complete CRF time series and submissions with CRF for one or more years) to assess the impact of information gaps on the outcome of each approach. As shown in tables 2a and 2b, the GHG inventory submissions of

some Annex I Parties were reviewed using more than one of the three approaches. The purpose of this was to facilitate the identification of relative advantages and disadvantages of the different review approaches and to facilitate an assessment of the three approaches.

26. To the date of publication of this note, 13 individual review reports have been published on the UNFCCC website (http://www.unfccc.int/resource/ghg/indrev2000.html and http://www.unfccc.int/resource/ghg/indrev2001.html). Most of the remaining 26 review reports are expected to become available before the sixteenth session of the subsidiary bodies.

27. One of the main advantages of performing individual reviews is that they provide an opportunity to assess in depth the methodologies and related factors which influence the accuracy of the reported GHG estimates. While missing source categories can be identified systematically through the synthesis and assessment, an individual review allows the determination of whether emission estimates are complete, and also of the reasons for omitting any emissions from certain activities within an IPCC source category.

28. The existence of well-prepared NIRs is of paramount importance for individual reviews, which provide an opportunity for a full assessment of the transparency of the inventory and its supporting documentation (such as description of methods, derivation of emission factors, underlying assumptions). When NIRs are not provided, or the information contained in an NIR includes many gaps, the efficiency of the individual review activities is seriously affected, in particular for desk and centralized reviews.

Views of experts and Parties relating to the individual reviews

29. Experts involved in desk, centralized and in-country reviews provided positive feedback about the usefulness of the technical review process. The experts agreed that one of the most important elements for the success of the technical review process is the involvement of competent review experts, either with extensive expertise of a particular IPCC sector or with a broad knowledge of all areas of the inventory process. In addition, they identified the advantages and disadvantages of the different review approaches. These are summarized in table 3.

30. In addition, the experts indicated that the following are important to a successful review:

(a) A cooperative, helpful and positive approach on the part of review teams and national experts;

(b) Strong commitment by all to implement the process as planned;

(c) Availability of documentation (NIR and CRF) and supporting material (status reports, synthesis and assessment report) well in advance of the review activity;

(d) Good communication within the review team;

(e) Good guidance by lead reviewers, good planning and preparation;

(f) Availability of supporting documentation at location of review (applicable to in-country reviews and centralized reviews);

(g) Good working facilities for experts (to be provided by Parties for in-country reviews, and the secretariat for centralized reviews);

(h) Increased time allocation for the members of the review teams, who need to allow for time after visits for considering host country comments, and particularly for the lead reviewers who, in addition, should integrate the comments of the other members of the team into the review report;

(i) Sufficient time, whilst performing in country or centralized reviews, to prepare draft review reports.

Table 3. Major advantages and disadvantages of different review approaches

Desk reviews	Centralized reviews	In-country reviews
Advantages		
• Opportunity to study the NIR and CRF without the time constraint of in-country visits or centralized reviews • No travel and per diem costs	• Quick and easy exchange of views/information between the members of the review team and between the review team and the secretariat • Dedicated period of time for reviews • Capacity-building opportunity for experts with limited experience of the technical review process	• Active interaction with national experts and opportunity to clarify issues immediately • Availability of additional information (not included in NIR) assists in dealing better with national circumstances • Confidence building among countries
Disadvantages		
• Limited interaction with national experts from the countries under review • Tendency to focus on differences from IPCC defaults • Non-availability of additional information not incorporated in the NIR • Delays due to higher priority of office work • Limited communication between members of the review team • More difficulty in producing review reports which are comparable in style	• Limited interaction with national experts from the countries under review • Tendency to focus on differences from IPCC defaults • Non-availability of additional information not incorporated in the NIR	• More resource intensive • More difficult to organize due to non-availability of experts • Need for additional resources within the country under review

31. The secretariat reached similar conclusions on the advantages and disadvantages of the different individual review approaches as those described above.

32. In order to improve the efficiency of future review activities, the Parties, the lead reviewers and the secretariat will need to take into consideration the above-mentioned issues, and to identify any possible obstacles to implementing any of the requirements noted by the experts and ways of overcoming such obstacles.

33. The national inventory authorities of those Parties whose inventories were reviewed during the trial period have also reported generally positive experiences with the individual reviews. In particular, they noted that the expert review teams identified improvements needed in order to prepare more reliable emission estimates, especially for certain key sources (such as the use of higher tier methodologies, the need to assess and revise some emission factors, the need for internal peer review and QA/QC procedures

and the need to archive in a more organized way the data used for preparing the inventories). Such recommendations and findings have helped prioritizing the work on GHG inventories.

34. Some national experts (particularly from non-Annex I Parties,[8] but also from some Annex I Parties) were not familiar with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines (CRF and NIR). This affected the work of the expert review teams during the trial period. From the experience gained so far, it appears that there is a need to train many experts prior to their participation in review activities.[9] This need will become more obvious in the future, since the COP has decided that from 2003 all GHG inventories from Annex I Parties will be reviewed on an annual basis. The implementation of this decision means that potentially more than 100 national experts could be involved every year in the review activities.

Timing

35. In order to fulfil the mandate of the COP (decision 6/CP.5) relating to the annual review of all GHG inventory submissions from Annex I Parties, starting in 2003, the participants at the expert meeting agreed that the secretariat should organize eight in-country reviews per year (that is, all GHG inventories of Annex I Parties should be subject to an in-country review once every five years). It was also suggested that the annual inventory submissions of the remaining 32 Annex I Parties should be reviewed through desk and centralized reviews. The secretariat should organize equal numbers of desk and centralized reviews, to the extent possible. During a centralized review, up to six GHG inventories should be reviewed. During a desk review, up to five GHG inventories should be reviewed.

36. It was also recommended that the individual reviews should start in September of each year, that each in-country review should be completed within 14 weeks, and that each desk or centralized review should be completed within 20 weeks (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/2, para. 53).

E. Participation of national experts in all review activities

37. The process of selection of reviewers and lead reviewers who participated in review activities during the trial period is described in detail in the interim report (FCCC/SBI/2000/12, paras. 36 to 38 and 49 to 53).

38. For all review activities relating to GHG inventory submissions of the years 2000 and 2001, 126[10] national experts were involved, including three experts who assisted the secretariat in the development of a preliminary guidance for experts participating in the individual reviews. The distribution of the experts by review activity and by Annex II Parties, Annex I Parties undergoing the process of transition to a market economy (EIT), non-Annex I Parties and experts from international organizations is provided in table 4.

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[8] Inventory experts from non-Annex I Parties do not use the CRF and the NIR to report their national GHG estimates, which is a requirement for Annex I Parties only.

[9] Possible procedures for the training of experts have not been addressed in this note, because this matter will be taken up in a document to be prepared by the secretariat for the seventeenth session of the SBSTA (see decision 23/CP.7), in which the overall experience of the trial period will be taken into account.

[10] This total reflects the number of participations of national experts in the review teams, and includes experts who participated in more than one review activity.

Table 4. Distribution of national experts who participated in the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories submitted in 2000 and 2001

Activity	Annex II Parties	EIT	non-Annex I Parties	International organizations
Synthesis and assessment	6	2	5	2
Desk reviews	19	5	18	-
Centralized reviews	7	4	9	-
In-country reviews	20	6	19	1
Total number of experts	**52**	**17**	**51**	**3**

Difficulties in selecting experts

39. During the trial period, the secretariat faced difficulties in finding national experts using the UNFCCC roster of experts and in selecting national experts who were willing to participate in some review activities.

40. Although the information held on the roster of experts can be confirmed or updated either through submissions from national focal points to the secretariat or directly through on-line access, many Parties have not provided any updated information for almost two years. With regard to the participation of experts, a number of those contacted by the secretariat during the trial period declined the invitation to participate as they considered it to be an additional burden to their existing workload.

Financial resources

41. In accordance with its current practice, the secretariat funded national experts[11] from non-Annex I Parties and EITs covering daily subsidence allowances (DSA) and travel expenses. All other national experts were funded by their governments or organizations.

42. The total amount provided by the secretariat for the above activities was approximately US$ 145,000,[12] which covered the review of 39[13] GHG inventories (eight inventories were reviewed in-country, 13 inventories were reviewed in two centralized reviews and 18 inventories were reviewed in four desk reviews). Based on this combination of different approaches, the average expenditure per inventory reviewed was approximately US$ 3,700, while the average expenditure per funded review expert was approximately US$ 3,200. It is anticipated that for the technical review process which will start in 2003, a total of approximately US$ 210,000 annually will be needed (assuming one synthesis and assessment, eight in-country reviews, three desk reviews and three centralized reviews annually).

43. During the trial period, the experts participating in the centralized reviews were required to review, on average, six GHG inventories compared to one inventory per in-country review. Taking this

[11] The funded national experts were those who participated in the synthesis and assessment of the 2000 and 2001 inventory submissions (Bonn, Germany), in the two centralized reviews (Bonn, Germany) and in the eight in-country reviews (Australia, Austria, Finland, France, New Zealand, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America).

[12] This total does not include costs incurred by the secretariat.

[13] This total includes national inventories that were reviewed using more than one of the three approaches (see tables 2a and 2b).

into account, the average expenditure per expert per GHG inventory reviewed for the centralized review is approximately US$ 530 compared to approximately US$ 3,200 for an in-country review.

44. The desk reviews did not have any funding requirements from the secretariat for travel and DSA, since the national experts worked in their own countries. For centralized and in-country reviews, the DSA is paid to compensate travel expenses only, as described in paragraph 41 above, but no support is provided to compensate reviewers for the work time (neither personal nor during normal working hours) that they dedicated to the review activities either at home or in a different country or for communication costs (e-mail, facsimile, telephone). Any financial burden resulting from their participation in the review activities[14] was borne either by the experts themselves or by their employers, and not by the secretariat. It is difficult to make an assessment of this financial burden due to differences in the salary scales of experts from different countries and with different work experience. This issue was also raised in the interim report of the secretariat (FCCC/SBI/2001/12, paras. 55 and 56).

F. Secretariat support

45. Information on the resources provided by the secretariat for assisting in the implementation of decisions 6/CP.5 and 3/CP.5 for the first half of the year 2001 was incorporated in the interim report prepared by the secretariat (FCCC/SBI/2001/12, paras. 58 to 61). Updated information for the whole of the year 2001 is provided in table 5.

46. The work of the secretariat involved the organization of the review activities, carrying out the initial checks and synthesis and assessment, coordination of the expert review teams, technical and methodological advice, and the development of technical software to support the review process. Eighteen staff members participated to different extents (full and part-time) in the work. Ten of these were from the Professional category, including managers from each of the two programmes who worked together to coordinate the team, and eight from the General Service category, including database specialists.

Table 5. Staff resources during 2001

Category	Full time staff	Part-time staff	Total staff resources
Professional	7	6	10
of which Software support	*3*	-	*3*
General Service	3	2	4
of which Software support	*2*	-	*2*
Total	**10**	**8**	**14**

47. At its seventh session, the COP approved the budget of the secretariat for the biennium 2002-2003 (decision 38/CP.7), which includes a proposal for a new programme structure for the secretariat. To support the technical review process for all Annex I Parties, which the COP decided to initiate in 2003, a new subprogramme (Inventories subprogramme of the Methods, Inventories and Science programme) is operational as of 1 January 2002 and it has the following responsibilities:

(a) Compiling, processing and storing GHG inventory data from all Parties;

[14] Except travel and DSA for experts from non-Annex I Parties and Annex I Parties with economies in transition.

(b) Organizing technical reviews of GHG data submitted by Annex I Parties;

(c) Assessing and synthesizing GHG inventory data submitted by Parties;

(d) Publishing the results of the technical review;

(e) Providing information on the quality of GHG inventories, and on trends in GHG emissions and removals, in a consistent and transparent manner to the subsidiary bodies and the COP, as well as on the UNFCCC web site.

G. Further work

48. At its seventh session, the COP requested the secretariat to continue to organize technical reviews of GHG inventories submitted by Annex I Parties in 2002 (decision 34/CP.7). In response to this request, the secretariat is planning to perform initial checks and a synthesis and assessment of all 2002 GHG inventories submitted using the CRF, and to organize one desk review, one centralized review and three in-country reviews. The purpose of these review activities, during this last phase of the trial period, is to implement any new provisions which may be included in the revised review guidelines to be considered by the SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, and also any recommendations of the participants in the expert meeting, in order to gain additional experience prior to the start of the technical review process for all Annex I Parties in 2003.

49. To support the review process, the secretariat will continue its efforts:

(a) To improve information provided to individual reviewers for each IPCC sector and for cross-cutting issues of the inventories. This includes the elaboration of a review handbook prepared on the basis of the updated preliminary guidance mentioned in paragraph 22 above, and including specific provisions for each IPCC sector;

(b) To improve coordination with Parties and experts in order to ensure the completeness of all expert review teams required for conducting technical reviews of GHG inventories in the year 2003 and beyond;

(c) To improve and further develop the GHG database and the existing software tools by, for example, incorporating graphical capabilities and additional search and reporting capabilities.

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SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

REPORT OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE ON ITS SIXTEENTH SESSION, HELD AT BONN, FROM 5 TO 14 JUNE 2002

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I. OPENING OF THE SESSION
(Agenda item 1)

1. The sixteenth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) was held at the Maritim Hotel, Bonn, Germany, from 5 to 14 June 2002.

2. The Chair of the SBSTA, Mr. Halldor Thorgeirsson (Iceland), opened the session on 5 June and welcomed all Parties and observers to the session. He noted that the current SBSTA session would focus on the implementation of the Convention and the Marrakesh Accords. He pointed out that the provisional agenda of the session included progress reports on numerous intersessional and pre-sessional activities undertaken since the fifteenth session of the SBSTA.

3. The Chair welcomed the new members of the SBSTA Bureau, Mr. Philip Weech (Bahamas), Vice-Chair, and Ms. Tatyana Ososkova (Uzbekistan), Rapporteur, and expressed regret that they were not able to attend the session. He announced that, in the absence of the Rapporteur, he would present the report to the SBSTA at its concluding meeting. He also mentioned that he would consult with the delegations concerned to avoid such a situation in future.

4. The Chair outlined his vision for the work of the SBSTA and stressed that, in his view, the Convention process should satisfy several requirements. It should be sensitive to the legitimate concerns of Parties to make the process fair. An effort should be made to include all participants in the proceedings. The process should be focused and effective. Finally, he underlined that the process needs to be relevant and responsive to new scientific information.

5. The Chair then welcomed the new Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC secretariat, Ms. Joke Waller-Hunter, and invited her to address the SBSTA. In her opening statement, the Executive Secretary mentioned that 5 June was not only the opening day of the SBSTA, but also World Environment Day. She informed participants that a total of 74 Parties had to date ratified the Kyoto Protocol, accounting for 35.8 per cent of total 1990 carbon dioxide emissions of Parties included in Annex I, compared with the figure of 55 per cent needed to bring the Kyoto Protocol into force. She expressed her commitment to work in an open, transparent and accessible manner and to provide Parties with the best possible secretarial support. She thanked the German Ministry for the Environment and the City of Bonn for their excellent support in the organization of the current session.

6. Statements were made by representatives of seven Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one on behalf of the European Community and its member States, one on behalf of the Central Group 11, one on behalf of the African Group, and one on behalf of the least developed countries.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS
(Agenda item 2)

A. Adoption of the agenda
(Agenda item 2 (a))

7. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 1st and 2nd meetings on 5 June and at its 6th meeting on 11 June. It had before it document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/1/Add.1. Statements were made by representatives of 12 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one on behalf of the European Community and its member States and one on behalf of the Central Group 11.

8. At the 1st meeting, the Chair drew the attention of the SBSTA to item 10 (c) of the supplementary provisional agenda, "Implementation of Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol", which had been

added at the request of a Party, in accordance with the draft rules of procedure, as applied. The Chair also noted that provision had been made for the SBSTA to take up any items referred to it by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) at its sixteenth session.

9. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA adopted the supplementary provisional agenda contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/1/Add.1, with the exception of sub-items 10 (b) and (c), which were held in abeyance, pending further consultations. At its 6th meeting, the SBSTA adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the session.

2. Organizational matters:

   (a) Adoption of the agenda;

   (b) Organization of the work of the session.

3. Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

4. Methodological issues:

   (a) Guidelines on reporting and review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (implementing decisions 3/CP.5 and 6/CP.5);

   (b) Guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol;

   (c) Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase: uniform reporting format;

   (d) Development of good practice guidance and other information for land use, land-use change and forestry;

   (e) Land use, land-use change and forestry: definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation activities under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol.

5. Development and transfer of technologies.

6. Relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system: issues relating to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons.

7. "Good practices" in policies and measures.

8. Cooperation with relevant international organizations.

9. Article 6 of the Convention: education, training and public awareness.

10. Other matters:

   (a) Special circumstances of Croatia under Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Convention;

(b) Issues related to cleaner or less greenhouse gas-emitting energy;

(c) Issues related to the implementation of Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol;

(d) Matters referred to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

11. Report on the session.

B. Organization of the work of the session
(Agenda item 2 (b))

10. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 1st meeting, on 5 June. Parties were informed of the status of documentation, the applications for provisional accreditation to the sessions of the subsidiary bodies received from one intergovernmental organization and 11 non-governmental organizations, and the suggested schedule.

11. The Chair noted the increasing number of workshops and meetings and mentioned that this situation would be kept under review throughout the session by himself, the Chair of the SBI and the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties (COP). He further noted that the organization of workshops was becoming difficult due to the burden it placed on Parties and the financial implications. Parties would have the opportunity to comment on this issue, under item 11 (c) of the supplementary provisional agenda of the SBI, "Programme for future sessions". He concluded by mentioning that he had asked the secretariat to introduce a few items using visual aids on a trial basis and, if deemed useful, this approach would be pursued in the future.

III. THIRD ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE
(Agenda item 3)

1. Proceedings

12. The SBSTA considered this item at its 1st and 2nd meetings on 5 June and at its 8th and 9th meetings on 13 and 14 June, respectively. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.4 and FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.5. Statements were made by representatives of 22 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States, one on behalf of the European Community and its member States, and one on behalf of the Central Group 11. A statement was also made by the new Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Mr. Rajendra Kumar Pachauri.

13. At its 2nd meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item by way of a contact group co-chaired by Mr. Rawleston Moore (Barbados) and Mr. David Warrilow (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). At the 8th meeting, Mr. Warrilow reported on the contact group's consultations. At the same meeting, the SBSTA agreed to continue its consideration by way of informal consultations convened by the Chair of the SBSTA with the assistance of Mr. Moore and Mr. Warrilow. At the 9th meeting, the Chair of the SBSTA reported on these consultations.

14. At the 9th meeting, the representative of New Zealand expressed regret at the way the conclusions had been finalized in the contact group, and that they did not explicitly request the SBSTA at its seventeenth session to begin to consider information in the Third Assessment Report (TAR) relevant to

the ongoing work of the Convention bodies, including on the future development of the Convention and the achievement of its objective.

2. Conclusions

15. At its 9th meeting, on 14 June, having considered a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA welcomed the statement made by the Chair of the IPCC on the current activities of the IPCC;

(b) The SBSTA took note of the report of the workshop on the TAR of the IPCC, held from 4 to 6 April 2002 in Bonn (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.4) and the information contained in the submissions by Parties on the TAR and possible IPCC activities in support of the needs of the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.5);

(c) The SBSTA noted that the TAR covers three broad areas of climate change: the scientific basis; impacts, adaptation and vulnerability; and mitigation in addressing natural and anthropogenic climate change. The SBSTA agreed that in general the TAR should be used routinely as a useful reference for providing information for deliberations on agenda items of COP and its subsidiary bodies;

(d) In addition, the SBSTA identified three preliminary areas which could be considered regularly by the SBSTA, taking into account relevant agenda items, the workload of the SBSTA, available resources, and the need to avoid duplication, as follows:

(i) *Research and systematic observation.* The SBSTA noted the robust findings, the key uncertainties and priorities for future research and systematic observation reported in the TAR. The SBSTA further noted the need for enhanced interaction with international research programmes on the scientific questions related to the work of the Convention and the importance of retaining the close linkage with the ongoing SBSTA consideration of the Global Climate Observing System. The SBSTA also noted the importance of enhancing research and observational activities in developing countries and urged developing and developed country Parties to increase their cooperation on climate change research and systematic observation. The SBSTA noted that possible items for consideration by the scientific community could be, inter alia, assessment of the effects of the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, quantification and reduction of uncertainty, climate sensitivity, and improved climate and economic modelling. The SBSTA further noted a need for more scientific research on greenhouse gas atmospheric concentration and forcing agents which may influence the climate system;

(ii) *Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts of, and vulnerability and adaptation to, climate change.* The SBSTA noted that vulnerability and adaptation to climate change is covered in volume 2 of the TAR and is of general relevance to the Parties. The SBSTA agreed to consider further the scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of impacts of, and vulnerability and adaptation to, climate change, incorporating the ongoing work on methods and tools to evaluate impacts and adaptation;

(iii) *Scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation.* The SBSTA noted that mitigation of climate change is covered in volume 3 of the TAR and is of general relevance to the Parties. The SBSTA agreed to consider further the scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of mitigation.

(e) The SBSTA noted that the synthesis report of the TAR covers the broad aspects of the TAR and wider cross-cutting and integration issues of general relevance to the Parties. It noted the significant progress achieved by the TAR in comparison to the Second Assessment Report in addressing scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects related to the ultimate objective, principles and relevant provisions of the Convention, but noted that there were many uncertainties related to these aspects and that further research was required. The SBSTA further noted that there were many different aspects to the issues pertaining to the objective and relevant provisions of the Convention, and that there was a wide range of opinions. The SBSTA further noted that some exploration of an integrated approach to mitigation and adaptation could be useful;

(f) The SBSTA noted that consideration of the TAR may lead to specific proposals for further work to address issues or problems identified therein. The SBSTA invited the SBI to take note of, and consider at future sessions, possible budgetary or financial implications that may arise from further development of the issues identified in these conclusions, including in its guidance to the financial mechanism of the Convention;

(g) The SBSTA requested the secretariat to facilitate the consideration by the SBSTA of the research recommendations proposed in the TAR. It requested the secretariat to invite representatives of the IPCC and international research programmes and bodies, including the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP), the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP), and the International Human Dimensions Programme (IHDP), to attend the seventeenth session of the SBSTA, being prepared to provide their views on the research recommendations identified in the TAR. The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to organize, at the same session, a question-and-answer special side event to enable Parties to have a substantive dialogue with the invited representatives;

(h) The SBSTA invited Parties to submit, by 20 August 2002, their views, for compilation into a miscellaneous document, on priority areas of research and questions for the scientific community relevant to the Convention, as referred to in paragraph 15 (d)(i). The SBSTA decided to consider the submissions, and requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis of the submissions to facilitate further consideration of these issues, at its seventeenth session;

(i) The SBSTA also invited Parties to submit, by 31 January 2003, their views, for compilation into a miscellaneous document, on issues covered in these conclusions and on the aspects of the TAR that could help facilitate further consideration of the agenda items of the COP and its subsidiary bodies. The SBSTA decided to consider the submissions, and requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis of the submissions to facilitate further consideration of these issues, at its eighteenth session, with a view to recommending a draft decision on these matters to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its ninth session.

IV. METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

(Agenda item 4)

A. Guidelines on reporting and review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (implementing decisions 3/CP.5 and 6/CP.5)

(Agenda item 4 (a))

1. Proceedings

16. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 2nd and 7th meetings, on 5 and 13 June, respectively. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2002/2 and Corr.1 and Add.1–3, FCCC/SBSTA/2002/5 and FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.11 and Add.1–2. Statements were made by representatives of three Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

17. At the 2nd meeting, the Chair of the SBSTA reported on the expert meeting held from 4 to 6 December 2001 in Bonn. At the same meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item by way of a contact group co-chaired by Mr. Newton Paciornik (Brazil) and Mr. Audun Rosland (Norway). At the 7th meeting, Mr. Paciornik, on behalf of the co-chairs, reported on these consultations.

18. At the 7th meeting, the representative of Switzerland noted that annual inventories should be published on the web sites of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (Annex I Parties) and of the secretariat, beginning with the submissions due by 15 April 2003.[1] The representative also noted that the SBSTA should consider how activities related to carbon storage should be reported under the Convention and Kyoto Protocol and, in particular, how they should be taken into account in the assigned amount of Parties under the Kyoto Protocol.

2. Conclusions

19. At its 7th meeting, on 13 June, having considered a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA recommended to the COP two draft decisions on revisions to the guidelines for the:

(i) preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories;

(ii) technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention,

for adoption by the COP at its eighth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.5/Add.1 and FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.5/Add.2);[2]

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[1] The draft decision recommended by the SBSTA (see paragraph 19 (a)(i) of this report) requests the publication by Parties and the secretariat on their web sites of the annual inventory submissions of Annex I Parties.

[2] For technical reasons, the tables of the common reporting format (CRF) were not included in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.5/Add.1 but the changes introduced to the tables are explained in pages 23–27 of that document. As supplementary information to the report of the SBSTA, a full set of tables of the CRF, containing all modifications (FCCC/SBSTA/WEB/2002/1), is available on the UNFCCC web site (www.unfccc.int). Upon request, the tables will be made available by the secretariat. The tables in their entirety will be published as part of the COP 8 report.

(b) The SBSTA noted the increasing number of Annex I Parties that had submitted complete annual inventories during the trial period established by decision 3/CP.5. The SBSTA urged those Annex I Parties that had not submitted complete inventories, including the national inventory report and the common reporting format (CRF), in accordance with the guidelines, to do so as soon as possible;

(c) The SBSTA noted that, for the review from 2003 onward of the national inventories of all Annex I Parties, more experts would be required to participate in the review process. It urged Parties to ensure that experts were made available for the review process, and that nominations to the roster of experts were made where necessary. The SBSTA also urged the secretariat, subject to the availability of supplementary funding in the current biennium, to continue the development of the greenhouse gas inventory database, related software and web site, in order to further improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the technical review process;

(d) The SBSTA noted the need to ensure the necessary expertise of experts participating in greenhouse gas inventory review teams under the Convention and decided to consider this issue, including the elaboration of the characteristics of the relevant training, at its seventeenth session, jointly with the similar item concerning Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, as requested in decision 23/CP.7;

(e) The SBSTA decided to consider the treatment of confidential data during the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories under the Convention, at its seventeenth session, jointly with the similar item concerning Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol, as requested in decision 23/CP.7.

B. Guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 4 (b))

1. Proceedings

20. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 2nd and 7th meetings, on 5 and 13 June, respectively. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.2, FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.3, FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.5, FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.8 and FCCC/TP/2002/2. Statements were made by representatives of three Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

Issues related to guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8

21. At the 2nd meeting, Mr. Audun Rosland (Norway) reported on the workshop held from 3 to 5 April 2002 in Athens, Greece, to elaborate draft technical guidance on adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol which he had co-chaired with Mr. Newton Paciornik (Brazil) at the request of the Chair of the SBSTA.

22. At the same meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this sub-item by way of a contact group co-chaired by Ms. Helen Plume (New Zealand) and Mr. Festus Luboyera (South Africa). At the 7th meeting, Mr. Luboyera, on behalf of the co-chairs, reported on the contact group's consultations.

Issues related to registries under Article 7, paragraph 4

23. At the 2nd meeting, Mr. Murray Ward (New Zealand) reported on the intersessional consultations held on 2 and 3 June 2002, which he had chaired at the request of the Chair of the SBSTA. At the same meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this sub-item by way of informal consultations convened by the Chair of the SBSTA with the assistance of Mr. Ward. At the 7th meeting, Mr. Ward reported on these consultations.

2. Conclusions

24. At its 7th meeting, on 13 June, having considered a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA decided to forward to the COP at its eighth session a draft decision relating to how the information on demonstrable progress under Article 3, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol should be presented and evaluated (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.6/Add.1);

(b) The SBSTA agreed upon a draft decision on the expedited procedure for the review for reinstatement of eligibility to use mechanisms (see FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.6, annex) and decided to forward it to its seventeenth session, with the aim of finalizing the timing referred to in paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 of the annex to that draft decision, and forwarding a draft decision on this matter to the COP for adoption at its eighth session;

(c) The SBSTA agreed to consider further, at its seventeenth session, document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.3 on the pending parts of the guidelines under Articles 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol relating to reporting and review of information on assigned amounts and national registries, with a view to recommending a decision on this matter for adoption by the COP at its eighth session;

(d) With regard to its continuing work under decision 17/CP.7, paragraph 10 (b), the SBSTA agreed that it may be necessary to consider the implications, if any, of the decision scheduled to be taken by the COP at its ninth session on this issue, for the results of the work referred to in paragraph 24 (c) above;

(e) The SBSTA invited Parties to submit, by 1 August 2002, their views on the pending parts of the guidelines under Articles 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol mentioned in paragraph 24 (c) above;

(f) The SBSTA took note of the report on the first workshop on adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.5), including the draft technical guidance on methodologies for adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol contained in the annex to that report;

(g) The SBSTA noted that the outcome of the workshop was a considerable advancement of the methodological work on adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol. It requested the secretariat to draw up, for consideration at its seventeenth session, a proposal for the development of case studies for simulating the calculation of adjustments using the methods contained in the draft technical guidance mentioned in paragraph 24 (f) above. The results of these case studies should be communicated to Parties by 15 February 2003;

(h) The SBSTA invited Parties to submit, by 15 March 2003, their views on the draft technical guidance on methodologies for adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol, taking into account the results of the case studies mentioned in paragraph 24 (f) above;

(i) The SBSTA encouraged Parties to undertake work on methodologies for adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol, taking into account the recommendations of the workshop (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.5), and to share the outcome of any such work with other Parties and the secretariat by 15 March 2003;

(j) The SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize a second workshop,[3] in accordance with the mandate of decision 21/CP.7, in April 2003. The aim of the second workshop would be to assess the results of the case studies, taking into account any information submitted by Parties in accordance with paragraphs 24 (h) and (i) above, and to refine the draft technical guidance mentioned in paragraph 24 (f) above with a view to ensuring consistent application of adjustments by the different expert review teams;

(k) The SBSTA decided to aim at completing the technical guidance on methodologies for adjustments under Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol at its eighteenth session, and forwarding it for consideration by the COP at its ninth session, in accordance with decision 21/CP.7;

(l) The SBSTA took note of the secretariat's technical paper on the treatment of confidential information by international treaty bodies and organizations (FCCC/TP/2002/2);

(m) The SBSTA reminded Parties that, in accordance with decision 23/CP.7, Parties were invited to submit views on the characteristics of the relevant training, the assessment after completion of the training, and/or any other means needed to ensure the necessary competence of experts for participation in expert review teams under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. The SBSTA encouraged Parties to provide their views on this matter by 1 August 2002 in order to facilitate consideration at its seventeenth session;

(n) The SBSTA took note of the report on the intersessional consultations on registries held from 2 to 3 June in Bonn, contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.2, including modalities for continuing the work on technical standards for national registries, the clean development mechanism (CDM) registry and the transaction log. It noted that a paper[4] had been prepared on possible technical standards, under the authority of the Chair of the SBSTA, for comments by Parties by 16 August 2002. It also noted that the secretariat, on the basis of these comments and drawing on the assistance of technical experts, is to prepare a paper[5] to be discussed during further consultations prior to the seventeenth session of the SBSTA in order to prepare draft technical standards for consideration by the SBSTA at that session.

C. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase: uniform reporting format
(Agenda item 4 (c))

1. Proceedings

25. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 2nd and 7th meetings, on 5 and 13 June, respectively. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.9 and FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.2. Statements were made by representatives of five Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and one on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

26. At the 2nd meeting, Ms. Sushma Gera (Canada) reported on the workshop held from 2 to 3 June 2002 in Bonn, which she had co-chaired with Mr. Mamadou Honadia (Burkina Faso) at the request of the Chair of the SBSTA. At the same meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this sub-item by way of a contact group co-chaired by Ms. Gera and Mr. Honadia. At the 7th meeting, Mr. Honadia, on behalf of the co-chairs, reported on the contact group's consultations.

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[3] Subject to the availability of resources.

[4] See http://unfccc.int/sessions/workshop/020602/reldocs.html

[5] Subject to the availability of resources.

2. Conclusions

27. At its 7th meeting, on 13 June, having considered a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA took note of documents FCCC/SBSTA/2000/6/Add.1, FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.2 and FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.9 containing the draft revised uniform reporting format, submissions from Parties on their experience with the pilot phase and the report by the co-chairs on the above-mentioned workshop on the draft revised uniform reporting format for activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase;

(b) The SBSTA agreed on a revised uniform reporting format contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.2/Add.1;[6]

(c) The SBSTA decided to recommend a draft decision (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.2/Add.1) on this subject for adoption by the COP at its eighth session.

D. Development of good practice guidance and other information for land use, land-use change and forestry

(Agenda item 4 (d))

1. Proceedings

28. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 3rd and 7th meetings, on 6 and 13 June, respectively. No new document was produced for this sub-item. At its 3rd meeting, the SBSTA agreed that the Chair would prepare draft conclusions on this issue, with the assistance of the secretariat and in consultation with interested Parties. Statements were made by representatives of three Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States. Statements were also made by representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the IPCC.

2. Conclusions

29. At its 7th meeting, on 13 June, having considered a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA noted with appreciation the statement made by the representative of the IPCC in relation to its programme on land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), and welcomed the progress made by the IPCC in the development of good practice guidance for LULUCF. The SBSTA highlighted the importance of timely completion of this work by COP 9, in accordance with decision 11/CP.7;

(b) The SBSTA also noted with appreciation the statement made by the representative of the FAO in relation to the process of harmonizing forest-related definitions, and acknowledged the importance of this initiative for the UNFCCC. The SBSTA welcomed the involvement of the IPCC in this process. It encouraged the IPCC to continue to work with FAO, and invited the IPCC to take into

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[6] The SBSTA agreed that the title of section G will read as follows: "Contribution to capacity-building, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention. In this process, the developed country Parties shall support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties". The note below the title of section G will be dropped.

account the output from this process when developing definitions for forest degradation and devegetation of other vegetation types.

E. Land use, land-use change and forestry: definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation activities under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 4 (e))

1. Proceedings

30. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 3rd and 7th meetings, on 5 and 13 June, respectively. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2002/4 and FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.1 and Add.1–2. Statements were made by representatives of 18 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

31. At the 3rd meeting, the secretariat reported on the workshop held from 7 to 9 April 2002 in Orvieto, Italy, which had been chaired by the Chair of the SBSTA. At the same meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this sub-item by way of a contact group co-chaired by Ms. Thelma Krug (Brazil) and Mr. Karsten Sach (Germany). At the 7th meeting, Mr. Sach, on behalf of the co-chairs, reported on the contact group's consultations.

32. At the 7th meeting, the SBSTA noted that the fact that the text in footnote 2 to paragraph 2 (b) of annex I to the present report appears in a footnote rather than in the body of the text does not change the status or the intention of the text.

2. Conclusions

33. At its 7th meeting, on 13 June, having considered a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA noted with appreciation the report on the workshop on the terms of reference and an agenda for work relating to afforestation and reforestation activities under the CDM in the first commitment period (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/4) and expressed its appreciation to the Government of Italy for its support in hosting this workshop and to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for providing funds for the participation of experts;

(b) The SBSTA agreed on the terms of reference and an agenda, as contained in annex I to the present report, to develop definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM in the first commitment period, taking into account the issues of non-permanence, additionality, leakage, uncertainties and socio-economic and environmental impacts, including impacts on biodiversity and natural ecosystems, and being guided by the principles stated in the preamble to draft decision –/CMP.1 *(Land use, land-use change and forestry)*,[7] with the aim of recommending for adoption by the COP, at its ninth session, a draft decision on these definitions and modalities, to be forwarded to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its first session;[8]

(c) The SBSTA started discussions regarding definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM in the first commitment period, and agreed to continue its work on these issues at its seventeenth session.

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[7] See decision 11/CP.7.

[8] Once the Kyoto Protocol has entered into force, the draft decision could be transmitted directly from the SBSTA to the COP/MOP.

V. DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES
(Agenda item 5)

1. Proceedings

34. The SBSTA considered this item at its 3rd, 6th and 7th meetings, on 6, 11 and 13 June, respectively. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.6, FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.7 and FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.12, and a conference room paper (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/CRP.1) containing the proposed work programme of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT). Statements were made by representatives of 10 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and one on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

35. At the 3rd meeting, Mr. Jukka Uosukainen (Finland), Chair of the EGTT, reported on the results of the preparatory meeting of the EGTT held on 23 April 2002 in Seoul, Republic of Korea, and the interim results of the first meeting of the EGTT held on 3 June 2002 on the preparation of its programme of work. At the same meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item by way of informal consultations convened by the Chair of the SBSTA with the assistance of Mr. Terry Carrington (United Kingdom) and Mr. Philip Gwage (Uganda).

36. At the 6th meeting, Mr. William Kojo Agyemang-Bonsu (Ghana), Vice-Chair of the EGTT, introduced the proposed work programme of the EGTT.

37. At the 7th meeting, Mr. Carrington, speaking on behalf of himself and Mr. Gwage, reported on the informal consultations.

2. Conclusions

38. At its 7th meeting, on 13 June, having considered a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA noted with appreciation the reports by its Chair and the secretariat on the expert workshop on technology information held from 18 to 19 April 2002 in Beijing, China (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.6) and on the expert meeting on methodologies for technology needs assessments held from 23 to 25 April 2002 in Seoul, Republic of Korea (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.7). It expressed its appreciation for the kind assistance provided by the Government of China and the Government of the Republic of Korea in hosting the expert workshop and expert meeting respectively;

(b) The SBSTA took note of the oral reports provided by the Chair and Vice-Chair of the EGTT and adopted its programme of work for the biennium 2002–2003 as contained in annex II to the present report. It requested the EGTT, when implementing its programme of work, to take into account the views submitted by Parties during the session and to provide a brief report on the progress of its work to the SBSTA at its seventeenth session. The SBSTA noted the additional demands placed on the secretariat in supporting the work of the EGTT. It further noted that, subject to the availability of supplementary funding in the current biennium, the secretariat would be able to provide sufficient support to the work of the EGTT;

(c) The SBSTA requested the EGTT to continue to take into account the IPCC Special Report on Technological and Methodological Issues in Technology Transfer and the relevant parts of the IPCC Third Assessment Report and other relevant initiatives in implementing its work programme;

(d) The SBSTA invited the Parties and relevant international organizations in a position to do so, to provide support to the work of the EGTT as proposed in its work programme;

(e) The SBSTA requested the Global Environment Facility (GEF), through the SBI, to provide information to the SBSTA at its eighteenth session on the status of the financial support requested in decision 4/CP.7, paragraph 3;

(f) The SBSTA requested the secretariat, resources permitting:

(i) To initiate an outreach programme with the objective of making the technology information system developed by the secretariat available to the public and making the system more widely known to potential interested users, including the private sector and practitioners;

(ii) To update the information from, and maintain, the existing technology information system;

(iii) To assess the effectiveness of use of the technology information system, including the identification of any information gaps, make recommendations for improvement, and provide a report to the SBSTA at its nineteenth session;

(iv) To cooperate with the Global Environment Facility, the United Nations Development Programme, and other relevant organizations and initiatives such as the Climate Technology Initiative, in their planned activities to develop a simplified and user-friendly handbook on methodologies for technology needs assessments and to report findings to the SBSTA at its eighteenth session.

VI. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EFFORTS TO PROTECT THE STRATOSPHERIC OZONE LAYER AND EFFORTS TO SAFEGUARD THE GLOBAL CLIMATE SYSTEM: ISSUES RELATING TO HYDROFLUOROCARBONS AND PERFLUOROCARBONS

(Agenda item 6)

1. Proceedings

39. The SBSTA considered this item at its 5th meeting on 7 June and at its 7th and 8th meetings on 13 June. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.1 and FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.6 and Add.1. Statements were made by representatives of seven Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and one on behalf of the European Community and its member States. A statement was also made by one non-governmental organization.

40. At the 5th meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item by way of informal consultations convened by the Chair of the SBSTA with the assistance of Mr. Richard Bradley (United States of America). At the 7th meeting, Mr. Bradley reported on these consultations.

2. Conclusions

41. At its 8th meeting, on 13 June, having considered a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA took note of the submissions by Parties contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.6 and Add.1 and the submissions from non-governmental organizations provided on the UNFCCC web site,[9] as well as the information contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.1;

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[9] http://unfccc.int/program/mis/wam/index.html

(b) The SBSTA recalled that the UNFCCC provides flexibility for Annex I Parties to optimize their approaches in minimizing the overall carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of greenhouse gases in their actions to address climate change;

(c) The SBSTA recognized the role of the use of hydrofluorocarbons, hydrocarbons, ammonia, carbon dioxide and other options, in the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances under the Montreal Protocol, and encouraged Parties to ensure that their actions to address ozone depletion were undertaken in a manner that also contributes to the objective of the UNFCCC;

(d) The SBSTA encouraged governments to engage in or continue dialogues with relevant industries and stakeholders to advance information regarding replacement options for ozone-depleting substances in a manner that contributes to the objectives of the Montreal Protocol and the UNFCCC;

(e) The SBSTA considered the wide dissemination of policy-neutral information to be vital in allowing enterprises and governments to make fully informed choices regarding replacement options for ozone-depleting substances. It encouraged relevant organizations to continue to make such information available, particularly to developing countries, including through the UNFCCC web site;

(f) The SBSTA noted the importance of developing a balanced scientific, technical and policy-relevant information package. The objective of developing such an information package would be to make policy-neutral, user-friendly information available to all Parties and stakeholders to assist them in making informed decisions when evaluating alternatives to ozone-depleting substances while at the same time contributing to the objectives of the Montreal Protocol and the UNFCCC;

(g) The above-mentioned information package should be concise and cover three broad areas:

(i) A summary of up-to-date scientific information on the relation between ozone-layer depletion and global warming, including concentrations of ozone-depleting and greenhouse gases;

(ii) Technical information on practices and technologies for phasing out ozone-depleting substances and at the same time contributing to the objectives of the Montreal Protocol and the UNFCCC. It should cover the relevant sectors, including heating, refrigeration and air-conditioning, foams, aerosols, solvents, and fire-fighting applications. It should include the technical options, inter alia, of improved containment, use of fluids, gases or aerosols with negligible or lower global warming potential, use of not-in-kind technology, process improvement, and end-of-life-cycle recovery, recycling and disposal. It should present technical information relevant to evaluation, including cost, availability, health, medical, environmental and safety issues, technical performance, energy and resource efficiency, and all associated greenhouse gas emissions using life-cycle climate performance. Where appropriate, reference should be made to relevant policies and measures;

(iii) The future demand and supply of HFCs and the implication for developing countries, drawing upon relevant reports. The SBSTA noted that many developing countries use HFCs in applications and depend on imports of these substances.

(h) To facilitate the development of such information, the SBSTA invited the IPCC and the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP) of the Montreal Protocol, in consultation with

other organizations such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), to consider the modalities, feasibility, resource implications and timing of providing the balanced scientific and technical information described in paragraph 41 (g) above. The SBSTA further invited them to communicate their replies to the secretariat before the seventeenth session of the SBSTA. The SBSTA will consider these replies at its seventeenth session with a view to deciding at the time of COP 8 whether to make a further request on this issue to these bodies.

(i) In considering such a draft decision, the SBSTA should ensure that the information package:

(i) Does not duplicate current efforts by those organizations;

(ii) Is within the mandate of those organizations;

(iii) Builds also upon the information provided, as referred to in paragraph 41 (e);

(iv) Is cost-efficient;

(v) Does not lead to the creation of any new reporting requirements for Parties.

(j) The SBSTA noted the importance of continuing research and development on technologies that safeguard the ozone layer while at the same time contributing to the objectives of the Montreal Protocol and the UNFCCC, and encouraged Parties to work towards that end;

(k) The SBSTA noted that the Multilateral Fund (MLF) under the Montreal Protocol is funding the replacement of ozone-depleting substances in developing countries by alternatives, some of which are also greenhouse gases. The SBSTA invited Parties to consider project funding in addition to MLF funding, in particular through the GEF and CDM;

(l) The SBSTA requested the UNFCCC secretariat to bring these conclusions to the attention of the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol through its secretariat;

(m) The SBSTA welcomed the input provided by Parties on information aspects of hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons, and agreed to recommend a draft decision at its seventeenth session for consideration by the COP at its eighth session. It also agreed to consider, at its seventeenth session, the question of concluding the agenda item, "Relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system: issues relating to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons".

VII. "GOOD PRACTICES" IN POLICIES AND MEASURES
(Agenda item 7)

1. Proceedings

42. The SBSTA considered this item at its 4th meeting on 6 June and at its 7th and 8th meetings on 13 June. It had before it document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.7. Statements were made by representatives of 12 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States and one on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

43. At its 4th meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item by way of a contact group, co-chaired by Mr. Pierre Giroux (Canada) and Mr. Suk-Hoon Woo (Republic of Korea). At the 7th meeting, the co-chairs reported on the contact group's consultations.

44. At the 8th meeting, the representative of Venezuela, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, stated that two principles must be respected in addressing policies and measures of Annex I Parties. These two principles, which were inseparable and needed to be simultaneously satisfied, were that:

(a) The policies and measures should reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance the individual and combined effectiveness of policies and measures, such as those referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1 (a) of the Kyoto Protocol, in particular by sharing experience and exchanging information at a technical level, and taking into account national circumstances;

(b) Adverse effects, including the adverse effects of climate change, effects on international trade, and social, environmental and economic impacts on developing country Parties, should be minimized.

2. Conclusions

45. At its 8th meeting, on 13 June, having considered a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA, as agreed at its fifteenth session, considered further the Chair's report on the workshop on "good practices" in policies and measures (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/INF.5). It also considered views submitted by Parties on possible further action to be undertaken in advancing the work on "good practices" in policies and measures (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.7);

(b) The SBSTA concluded that consideration of further action on this agenda item shall be based on the approaches outlined in decision 13/CP.7;

(c) The SBSTA concluded that, to consider further action, additional views from the Parties are needed on the initial results obtained from the activities undertaken on "good and best practices" in policies and measures of Annex I Parties in implementing the relevant elements of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and decision 13/CP.7. This should include views on the following elements:

(i) Reports prepared by the secretariat on policies and measures of Annex I Parties, including compilation and synthesis reports on the national communications of Annex I Parties;

(ii) Content and scope of presentations at the workshops;

(iii) Activities undertaken as compared with the relevant decisions of the COP and conclusions of the SBSTA;

(iv) Means and tools to share information and experiences;

(d) The SBSTA requested the Chair of the SBSTA to organize intersessional consultations to exchange views on the issues identified in paragraph 45 (c) above back to back with the seventeenth session of the SBSTA. It also requested the Chair of the SBSTA to report on the results of this exchange of views at its seventeenth session;

(e) The SBSTA agreed on a frame for defining what further steps should be taken in advancing the work on "good practices" in policies and measures of Annex I Parties in implementing decision 13/CP.7. The frame consists of three elements:

(i) General information sharing;

(ii) Information sharing in specific areas encompassing all relevant sectors and cross-cutting and methodological issues;

(iii) Information from relevant international and intergovernmental organizations active in the area of policies and measures relevant to the Convention;

(f) General information sharing encompasses the ongoing work by the secretariat on compiling information on policies and measures of Annex I Parties reported by Annex I Parties in their third national communications, performed pursuant to the conclusion of the SBSTA at its fifteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8, para. 35 (c)), and future work by the secretariat on the national communications following the third national communication. It also encompasses elaboration of innovative information-sharing tools such as web-based tools;

(g) The SBSTA invited the relevant international and intergovernmental organizations, including the IPCC, pursuant to decision 13/CP.7, to present a status report on their activities to the SBSTA at its seventeenth session and also to its subsequent sessions;

(h) The SBSTA invited Parties to submit, by 18 August 2002, their views on the elements identified in paragraphs 45 (c) and (e) above;

(i) The SBSTA agreed to consider, at its seventeenth session, the further steps to be taken in advancing the work on "good practices" in policies and measures of Annex I Parties in implementing decision 13/CP.7 in the frame for action referred to in paragraph 45 (e) above, considering the input from the exchange of views on the initial results, submissions by the Parties on the frame, and the information received from the relevant international and intergovernmental organizations.

VIII. COOPERATION WITH RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
(Agenda item 8)

46. The SBSTA considered this item at its 4th meeting on 6 June, at its 5th meeting on 7 June, at its 7th and 8th meetings on 13 June and at its 9th meeting on 14 June. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2002/3, FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.9 and Add.1, and FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.10. Statements were made by representatives of 31 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States and one on behalf of the European Community and its member States. Statements were also made by representatives of Global Climate Observing System (GCOS), the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the IPCC, the Ramsar Convention, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the FAO.

Cooperation with scientific organizations

1. Proceedings

47. At its 4th meeting, on 6 June, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item by way of informal consultations convened by the Chair of the SBSTA with the assistance of Ms. Sue Barrell (Australia) and Mr. David Lesolle (Botswana). At the 7th meeting, Ms. Barrell, speaking on behalf of herself and Mr. Lesolle, reported on these consultations.

2. Conclusions

48. At its 7th meeting, on 13 June, having considered a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA took note of the interim report by the GCOS secretariat on the synthesis and analysis of national reports on global climate observing systems from Parties, and other information relevant to the implementation of decision 5/CP.5 provided in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.10;

(b) The SBSTA urged Annex I Parties and invited non-Annex I Parties that have not yet done so to submit their detailed reports on systematic observation.[10] The initial analysis of national reports drew attention to several themes such as the importance of establishing national coordination mechanisms for systematic observations across all climate regimes, including for terrestrial observing systems. The SBSTA also noted that many Parties had found the process of preparing the national reports to be a useful means of drawing attention to both the deficiencies in observing systems in key areas and the diversity of data and systems that do exist, many established for research purposes. The SBSTA encouraged Parties to give continuing operational support to relevant research systems;

(c) The SBSTA welcomed the involvement of a broader range of experts, particularly from developing countries, including those associated with the IPCC, in the preparation by GCOS of the second report on the adequacy of the global climate observing systems. The SBSTA stressed the importance of achieving an integrated global climate observing system that would facilitate identification of observed trends and changes in the global climate system and inform key policy decisions;

(d) The SBSTA noted the information submitted by the GCOS secretariat on the progress made in the implementation of the programme of regional workshops to address priority capacity-building needs of developing countries in relation to their participation in systematic observation and the follow-up regional action plans. The SBSTA urged the GCOS secretariat to complete the remaining programme of regional workshops[11] as early as possible;

(e) The SBSTA welcomed the submission of action plans emanating from the regional workshops and noted the urgency of moving these plans forward into implementation. It encouraged Parties in cooperation with the GCOS secretariat to explore the full range of funding options that might assist the implementation of the plans, including the GEF, donor support such as through partnership arrangements, and international aid programmes directed at capacity-building, technology transfer, education and training, and recommended the involvement of representatives of potential funding bodies in the development of the implementation plans. The SBSTA invited the GEF to report on its progress and/or plans in this regard, including on the provision of financial support, in the context of its report to the Conference of Parties at its eighth and subsequent sessions;

(f) The SBSTA noted, on the basis of the preliminary analysis of national reports, the outcomes of the regional workshops and the information provided by the GCOS Science Panels, that serious deficiencies continue to exist in global observing systems for climate. The SBSTA urged Parties to give priority to:

(i) Remedying first the deficiencies in traditional monitoring systems, and also taking advantage of the increasing contribution of new and emerging technologies, such as space-based systems, as a complementary source of climate data;

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[10] In accordance with the reporting guidelines contained in document FCCC/CP/1999/7.

[11] The regional workshop programme is as follows: completed workshops: Pacific Island (2000), Southern and Eastern Africa (2001), Caribbean and Central America (2002); planned workshops: South-East Asia (late 2002), West Africa, South America, South-West Asia, Mediterranean basin, Eastern and Central Europe and Central Asia. Refer to the GCOS web site http://www.wmo.ch/web/gcos/GCOS_RWP.htm for further information.

(ii) Adhering to the climate monitoring principles provided in the UNFCCC guidelines for reporting;

(iii) Exchanging data, providing data to international data centres and securing access to data and products from international data centres;

(iv) Enhancing capacity to access, communicate and use data to inform decision-making processes;

(g) The SBSTA urged Annex I Parties to contribute support for addressing the priority requirements to improve the deficiencies in global observing systems for climate. In this context, the SBSTA welcomed the announcement by the Government of the United States of America of a contribution of US$ 4 million to improving climate observing systems in developing countries.

Cooperation with other conventions

1. Proceedings

49. At its 5th meeting, on 7 June, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item by way of informal consultations convened by the Chair of the SBSTA with the assistance of Ms. Clare Breidenich (United States of America) and Ms. Yvette Munguia de Aguilar (El Salvador). At the 7th meeting, Ms. Breidenich, speaking on behalf of herself and Ms. Aguilar, reported on these consultations.

2. Conclusions

50. At its 7th meeting, on 13 June, having considered a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA noted with appreciation the statements made by the representatives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Ramsar Convention;

(b) The SBSTA welcomed the technical paper by the IPCC on the interlinkages between biological diversity and climate change, and the ongoing work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biological Diversity and Climate Change under the CBD. The SBSTA noted the potential relevance of this work to ongoing activities under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, with a view to addressing the impacts of climate change in a synergetic manner, particularly with regard to coral reefs, forests, wetlands, dry-land ecosystems and degraded land. The SBSTA noted that this also applies to areas of mutual interest identified by Working Group II of the IPCC Third Assessment Report, "Impacts, adaptation and vulnerability";

(c) The SBSTA took note of information provided by the secretariat in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.9 and Add.1 on the collaboration between UNFCCC and other intergovernmental bodies, in particular UNCCD and CBD. It also took note of a progress report of the Joint Liaison Group (JLG) of the three conventions as contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/3;

(d) The SBSTA, recognizing that the task of the JLG is to enhance practical cooperation and that it is the role of the convention Parties to take decisions on matters relating to collaboration with other conventions, reconfirmed the mandate of the JLG (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/2, para. 42 (d));

(e) The SBSTA welcomed the activities of the JLG, including the development of a joint calendar of events relevant to the three conventions and the exchange of experts. The SBSTA, noting

potential synergies with the Ramsar Convention, encouraged the JLG to invite the secretariat of the Ramsar Convention to share information and to participate in the meetings of the JLG, as appropriate;

(f) The SBSTA welcomed the ongoing cooperation between UNFCCC and other conventions and agreements, in particular UNCCD and CBD, and reaffirmed previous SBSTA conclusions on this matter. The SBSTA noted that collaboration should recognize the different mandates of the three conventions and should facilitate synergies in the implementation of the three conventions, in particular at the national level, especially taking into account needs of developing countries;

(g) The SBSTA requested the secretariat, through the JLG, to prepare a scoping paper to identify cross-cutting thematic areas and activities under the UNFCCC, the CBD and the UNCCD, such as technology development and transfer, education, systematic observation, research, impacts and adaptation, capacity-building, terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems, and reporting, taking into consideration both the request of the SBSTA contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8, paragraph 41 (n), and the priority areas already identified in national workshops on synergies implemented under a UNCCD initiative, for consideration by the SBSTA at its seventeenth session;

(h) The SBSTA noted the relationship of work under this agenda item to the workshop mandated by the COP in decision 5/CP.7, paragraph 36. In order to make efficient use of available resources, the SBSTA proposed that the workshop identified in decision 5/CP.7 and that proposed in document FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8, paragraph 41 (o), be combined. The SBSTA agreed to consider, at its seventeenth session, thematic areas identified in the scoping paper and in submissions from Parties as contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.9 and Add.1, with a view to providing recommendations to the SBI on the terms of reference for the workshop;

(i) In order to facilitate consideration of these matters at its eighteenth session, the SBSTA invited the SBI to consider holding the above-mentioned workshop before that session;

(j) The SBSTA noted the interest indicated by CBD in pursuing issues related to forests. The SBSTA agreed to further consider possible cooperation with CBD and other organizations on issues related to forests and forest ecosystem, at its seventeenth session;

(k) The SBSTA agreed to further consider these matters at its seventeenth session, with the aim of forwarding a decision to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at its eighth session.

Cooperation with other United Nations bodies

1. Proceedings

51. At its 5th meeting, on 7 June, the SBSTA agreed that the Chair would prepare draft conclusions on this issue, with the assistance of the secretariat and in consultation with interested Parties. At its 8th meeting, the draft conclusions were presented by the Chair of the SBSTA. At the same meeting, the SBSTA agreed to continue its consideration by way of informal consultations convened by the Chair of the SBSTA. At the 9th meeting, the Chair of the SBSTA reported on these consultations.

2. Conclusions

52. At its 9th meeting, on 14 June, having considered a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA noted with appreciation the information provided by UNEP and FAO on their activities relating to climate change;

(b) The SBSTA took note of the information provided by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) secretariat on the outcome of the 47th meeting of the Marine Environment Protection Committee, held in London from 4 to 8 March 2002;

(c) The SBSTA recalled its invitation, at its fifteenth session, to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and IMO, in consultation with the secretariat, to explore opportunities for examining and improving the quality of data reporting and comparability under the relevant provisions of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, and under ICAO and IMO (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8, para. 19 (f). Noting the relevant provisions of the Convention and of the Kyoto Protocol, in particular Article 2, paragraph 2 of the Kyoto Protocol, it decided to consider the methodological aspects related to the reporting of emissions based upon fuel sold to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport at its eighteenth session. It invited ICAO and IMO to report on their activities in this regard at that session.

IX. ARTICLE 6 OF THE CONVENTION: EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

(Agenda item 9)

1. Proceedings

53. The SBSTA considered this item at its 5th and 7th meetings, on 7 and 13 June, respectively. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.10 and FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.13. Statements were made by representatives of 18 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China and one on behalf of the European Community and its member States. A statement was also made by a representative of the IPCC.

54. At the 5th meeting, Mr. Kok Kee Chow (Malaysia) reported on the workshop held from 2 to 3 June 2002 in Bonn, which he had co-chaired with Mr. Jean-Pascal Van Ypersele (Belgium) together with the Chair of the SBSTA. At the same meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this item by way of a contact group co-chaired by Mr. Sok Appadu (Mauritius) and Mr. Van Ypersele. At the 7th meeting, Mr. Van Ypersele, on behalf of the co-chairs, reported on the contact group's consultations.

2. Conclusions

55. At its 7th meeting, on 13 June, having considered a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA took note of document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.13 containing submissions from Parties on the draft terms of reference of the workshop to develop a work programme on Article 6 of the Convention, and of the report of the pre-sessional workshop held on 2 and 3 June 2002 (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.10);

(b) The SBSTA expressed appreciation to the Governments of Belgium, the Netherlands, and the United States of America for their financial support for the workshop and for the activities of the secretariat related to Article 6;

(c) The SBSTA took note of the oral reports by one of the co-chairs on the pre-sessional workshop and by the secretariat on this agenda item, and welcomed progress made in connection with the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention;

(d) The SBSTA noted with appreciation the report made by the Secretary of the IPCC on the status of the translation process for the Third Assessment Report and its synthesis report, and urged the IPCC to ensure timely translation of core documents in the future;

(e) The SBSTA noted that climate change could not be selected as the theme of World Environment Day in 2003, as another theme had already been selected; it invited the secretariat:

(i) To explore further with UNEP the extent to which this option could be taken up in a future year;

(ii) To conduct further consultations with relevant international organizations with a view to providing information to the SBSTA at its seventeenth session on the procedures and resource requirements for designating a climate change day;

(f) Recalling one of the conclusions it had adopted at its fifteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8, para. 45 (d)), the SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare, for consideration at its eighteenth session, a report on the possible structure and content of an information clearing house on Article 6, building on the technology information system (TT:CLEAR), and identifying institutions that coul ! host and provide regular support for such a clearing house;

(g) The SBSTA reaffirmed the need for a work programme that would promote cooperation and facilitate the implementation of Article 6 by Parties and, taking into account national circumstances and the availability of financial resources, acknowledged the possible scope of activities of a work programme, which could include:

(i) Education, which occurs in formal and non-formal settings and aims at facilitating and orienting personal learning processes, imparting the knowledge needed to comprehend, inter alia, the interrelated nature of climate change issues, and influencing attitudes and behaviours within the overall context of sustainable development;

(ii) Training, which is directed towards selected target audiences and seeks to impart specific technical skills and knowledge that have a practical application. Examples include the ability to gather, model and interpret climate data, to conduct inventories of national emissions, and to formulate and implement national programmes;

(iii) Public awareness activities, which can be conducted through a variety of modalities and aim at creating interest and concern for certain issues that in turn translate into changes in attitude and behaviour;

(iv) Public participation in climate change issues, which can be defined as the involvement of all people, in particular stakeholders with a direct interest or concern, in understanding and addressing climate change;

(v) Public access to information, which can be enhanced, inter alia, by wider circulation and availability of relevant documentation and other materials, in appropriate languages, and by using a variety of mechanisms, such as the mass media and the Internet;

(vi) Subregional, regional and international cooperation in the above activities, which can enhance the collective ability of Parties to implement the Convention, as well as the efforts of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

to contribute to its implementation. Such cooperation can enhance synergies between different conventions, and improve the effectiveness of all sustainable development efforts.

(h) In the light of the evolving work programme, and to facilitate reporting by Parties, the SBSTA took note of the need to consider reviewing, at a future session, the guidelines for national communications from Annex I Parties as they relate to Article 6 activities;

(i) The SBSTA invited the SBI to consider, at its seventeenth session, the issue of the financial and technical support in the implementation of a work programme on Article 6, taking into account decision 6/CP.7, paragraph 1 (h);[12]

(j) The SBSTA noted the need for the secretariat to continue work in this area, subject to the availability of supplementary funding in the current biennium, and recalled the relevant conclusion adopted at its fifteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8, para. 45 (a)). It invited Parties, particularly those included in Annex I to the Convention, to contribute generously for this purpose;

(k) The SBSTA took note of a draft decision on this subject (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.11/Add.1/Rev.1) for possible adoption by the COP at its eighth session, and agreed to consider this draft decision for further consideration at its seventeenth session;

(l) The SBSTA invited Parties to submit their views to the secretariat by 20 August 2002 on the draft decision for compilation into a miscellaneous document.

X. OTHER MATTERS
(Agenda item 10)

A. Special circumstances of Croatia under Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Convention
(Agenda item 10 (a))

1. Proceedings

56. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 5th and 7th meetings, on 7 and 13 June, respectively. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.4 and FCCC/IDR.1/HRV and Add.1. Statements were made by representatives of four Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one on behalf of the European Community and its member States, and one on behalf of the Central Group 11.

57. At its 5th meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this sub-item by way of informal consultations convened by the Chair of the SBSTA with the assistance of Mr. Jim Penman (United Kingdom). At the 7th meeting, Mr. Penman reported on these consultations.

2. Conclusions

58. At its 7th meeting, on 13 June, having considered a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

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[12] Decision 6/CP.7 paragraph 1 (h), states: "1. *Decides* that, in accordance with Articles 4.3, 4.5 and 11.1 of the Convention, the GEF, as an operating entity of the financial mechanism, should provide financial resources to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and the small island developing States among them, for the following activities, including those identified in paragraph 7 of decision 5/CP.7: (h) Undertaking more in-depth public awareness and education activities and community involvement and participation in climate change issues".

(a) The SBSTA has considered the request of Croatia relating to the estimates of its 1990 base year greenhouse gas emissions with reference to Article 4.6 of the Convention (FCCC/SBI/2001/MISC.3);

(b) The SBSTA expressed its appreciation to the Government of Croatia and to the secretariat for coordinating the in-depth review of the first national communication of Croatia as requested at its fifteenth session and for the prompt publication of the in-depth review report (FCCC/IDR.1/HRV and Add.1);

(c) The SBSTA concluded that methodological aspects of the request of Croatia invoking flexibility under Article 4.6 of the Convention should be further considered at its next session, to the extent possible, with a view to advising the SBI at its seventeenth session.

B. Issues related to cleaner or less greenhouse gas-emitting energy
(Agenda item 10 (b))

1. Proceedings

59. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 6th and 7th meetings, on 11 and 13 June, respectively. It had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.8 and FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.3 and Add.1–2. Statements were made by representatives of 16 Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, one on behalf of the European Community and its member States and one on behalf of the Central Group 11.

60. At the 6th meeting, Mr. Harald Dovland (Norway) reported on a workshop which he had chaired at the request of the Chair of the SBSTA, held from 7 to 8 May 2002 in Whistler, Canada. At the same meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this sub-item by way of informal consultations to be convened by the Chair of the SBSTA. At the 7th meeting, the Chair of the SBSTA reported on these consultations.

2. Conclusions

61. At its 7th meeting, on 13 June, having considered a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA took note of proposed approaches to issues related to cleaner or less greenhouse gas-emitting energy contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.3 and of submissions by Canada and by Venezuela on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, contained in documents FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.3/Add.1 and FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.3/Add.2, respectively;

62. The SBSTA also took note of the report on the UNFCCC workshop on cleaner or less greenhouse gas-emitting energy: exchange of information and views, contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.8;

63. The SBSTA did not complete its consideration of issues under sub-item 10 (b). It agreed to continue the consideration of these issues at its seventeenth session under the agenda sub-item, "Other matters: issues related to cleaner or less greenhouse gas-emitting energy".

C. Issues related to the implementation of Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol

(Agenda item 10 (c))

1. Proceedings

64. The SBSTA considered this sub-item at its 6th and 8th meetings, on 11 and 13 June, respectively. Statements were made by representatives of eight Parties, including one speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States.

65. At its 6th meeting, the SBSTA agreed that the Chair would prepare draft conclusions on this issue, with the assistance of the secretariat and in consultation with interested Parties. At the 8th meeting, the Chair of the SBSTA reported on these consultations.

2. Conclusions

66. At its 8th meeting, on 13 June, having considered a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the following conclusions:

(a) The SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, had an exchange of views on issues related to the implementation of Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol;

(b) The SBSTA agreed to continue the consideration of this item at its seventeenth session under the agenda sub-item "Other matters: issues related to the implementation of Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol", including the need for, timing of and elements for possible workshops and the possibility of holding an initial workshop before its nineteenth session;

(c) The SBSTA requested the secretariat to consider Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol in the compilation of information on policies and measures of Annex I Parties reported by Annex I Parties in their third national communications, performed pursuant to the conclusion of the SBSTA at its fifteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8, para. 35 (c)).

D. Matters referred to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

(Agenda item 10 (d))

67. No matters were referred to the SBSTA by the SBI for consideration at its sixteenth session.

XI. REPORT ON THE SESSION

(Agenda item 11)

68. At its 9th meeting, on 14 June, the SBSTA considered the draft report on its sixteenth session (FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.1). On a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA authorized the Rapporteur, with the assistance of the secretariat, to complete the report on the session, under the guidance of the Chair.

Annex I

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE AND AN AGENDA FOR WORK TO DEVELOP DEFINITIONS AND MODALITIES FOR INCLUDING AFFORESTATION AND REFORESTATION ACTIVITIES UNDER ARTICLE 12 OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL IN THE FIRST COMMITMENT PERIOD

Objective

1. In accordance with decision 17/CP.7, and being guided by the principles in the preamble to decision -/CMP.1 (land use, land-use change and forestry), the SBSTA will:

(a) Develop definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation project activities under the clean development mechanism (CDM) in the first commitment period, taking into account the issues of:

(i) Non-permanence;

(ii) Additionality;

(iii) Leakage;

(iv) Uncertainties;

(v) Socio-economic and environmental impacts, including impacts on biodiversity and natural ecosystems;

(b) Recommend to the Conference of the Parties (COP),[1] at its ninth session, a draft decision on definitions and modalities, in the form of an annex on modalities and procedures for afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM reflecting, *mutatis mutandis*, the annex to decision 17/CP.7;

(c) When elaborating the annex referred to above, take into consideration related accounting, reporting and review aspects (decisions 11/CP.7, 15/CP.7, 17/CP.7, 19/CP.7, 20/CP.7, 21/CP.7, 22/CP.7, 23/CP.7), as applicable.

Input

2. The following sources of information will be used in achieving the objective:

(a) Existing documents:

(i) Decisions 11/CP.7, 15/CP.7, 17/CP.7, 19/CP.7, 20/CP.7, 21/CP.7, 22/CP.7, 23/CP.7;

(ii) The IPCC Special Report on Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry;

(iii) Submissions from Parties contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.1;

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[1] Once the Kyoto Protocol has entered into force, the draft decision could be transmitted directly from the SBSTA to the COP/MOP.

(b) Additional information to be compiled:[2]

(i) Submissions from Parties and organizations on their views on issues related to modalities for the inclusion of afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM in the first commitment period;

(ii) Submissions from Parties on draft text for modalities for the inclusion of afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM in the first commitment period;

(iii) An options paper on modalities for addressing non-permanence;

(iv) An options paper on modalities for addressing baselines, additionality and leakage;

(v) An options paper on modalities for addressing socio-economic and environmental impacts, including impacts on biodiversity and natural ecosystems;

(vi) An overview and compilation paper prepared by the secretariat under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair, on the relationship of decisions 11/CP.7, 15/CP.7, 17/CP.7, 19/CP.7, 20/CP.7, 21/CP.7, 22/CP.7 and 23/CP.7 to the issues identified in paragraph 1 (a) and (c) above;

(c) Other relevant information:

(i) Reports prepared by FAO on forest-related definitions;

(ii) Reports prepared by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the CBD based on the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biological Diversity and Climate Change of the CBD;

(iii) Reports prepared by the IPCC, including good practice guidance and uncertainty management for land use, land-use change and forestry and the technical report on the linkages between biodiversity and climate change;

(iv) Other relevant scientific and technical reports and the outcome of relevant workshops.

Process

3. The SBSTA, at its sixteenth session, should establish a contact group on afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM and prepare conclusions regarding definitions for including afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM in the first commitment period.

4. The SBSTA, at its seventeenth session, should consider issues related to modalities for including afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM in the first commitment period, taking account of the inputs identified in paragraph 2 above which are available at that time.

5. A workshop will be organized, subject to the availability of supplementary funding in the current biennium, by the secretariat before the eighteenth session of the SBSTA with the aim of facilitating an

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[2] With regard to the development of definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM for the first commitment period, options papers referred to in paragraphs 2(b) (iii), (iv) and (v) should take into account uncertainties and related accounting, reporting and review aspects, as applicable.

exchange of views on the modalities for including afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM in the first commitment period.

6. The SBSTA, at its eighteenth session, should consider a draft consolidated text for the annex referred to in paragraph 1 (b) above, to be prepared by the secretariat under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair, taking into account submissions by Parties, and elaborate a draft negotiating text.

7. Intersessional consultations will be convened, subject to the availability of supplementary funding in the current biennium, by the SBSTA Chair, as appropriate, before the nineteenth session of the SBSTA, with the aim of further considering issues contained in the draft text for the annex referred to in paragraph 1 (b) above.

8. The SBSTA, at its nineteenth session, should consider the draft text for the annex referred to in paragraph 1 (b) above and should recommend a draft decision, containing the annex referred to in paragraph 1 (b) above, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties (COP)[3] at its ninth session with the aim of adopting a draft decision to be forwarded to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its first session.

9. In undertaking this work, the SBSTA should take into account relevant work by the CDM executive board.

10. An agenda for work is contained in the appendix.

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[3] Once the Kyoto Protocol has entered into force, the draft decision could be transmitted directly from the SBSTA to the COP/MOP.

Appendix

AGENDA FOR WORK

Date	*Description*	*Activity*
1 February 2002	Due date for submissions	Submissions from Parties sent to the secretariat.
15 February 2002	MISC document available to Parties	MISC document containing Parties' submissions.
7–9 April 2002	Workshop	Recommended terms of reference and agenda for the work to include afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM in the first commitment period.
5–14 June 2002	SBSTA 16	SBSTA agrees on the terms of reference and agenda for the work and prepares conclusions regarding definitions.
1 July 2002	Overview note by the secretariat	The secretariat to prepare a note cross-referencing decisions 11/CP.7, 17/CP.7, 19/CP.7, 22/CP.7 and 23/CP.7 to the issues identified in paragraph 1 (a) and (c) of the terms of reference.
20 August 2002	Due date for submissions by Parties and other organizations	Submissions by Parties and other organizations on their views on issues related to modalities.
23 October – 1 November 2002	SBSTA 17	Consideration of issues related to modalities.
December 2002	Papers referred to in paragraph 2 (b) (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi).	The secretariat, under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair, to prepare these options, overview and compilation papers based on submissions from Parties and inputs from Parties at SBSTA 17, including conclusions by SBSTA.
Early February 2003	Workshop	To facilitate an exchange of views on issues related to modalities.
15 March 2003	Due date for submissions	Submissions by Parties on draft text for modalities.
March–April 2003	Draft consolidated text for the annex	The secretariat, under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair, to prepare a draft consolidated text for the annex, indicating the origin of the proposals.
9–20 June 2003	SBSTA 18	Consideration of a draft consolidated text for the annex and elaboration of a draft negotiating text.

Date	*Description*	*Activity*
A date to be decided between June and November 2003	Intersessional consultations, as appropriate.	Further consideration of issues contained in the draft negotiating text for the annex.
1–12 December 2003	SBSTA 19	The SBSTA to recommend a draft decision containing an annex, for consideration by COP 9.
1–12 December 2003	COP 9	The COP to consider the draft decision with the aim of adopting a draft decision at COP 9 to be forwarded to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol at its first session.[4]

[4] Once the Kyoto Protocol has entered into force, the draft decision could be transmitted directly from the SBSTA to the COP/MOP.

Annex II

EXPERT GROUP ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Programme of work, 2002–2003

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mandate

1. By its decision 4/CP.7, the Conference of the Parties decided to establish an Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) [1] to be nominated by the Parties. One of the stated objectives of the Expert Group was to enhance the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention, inter alia, by analysing and identifying ways to facilitate and advance technology transfer activities and making recommendations to the SBSTA. The decision also indicated that the EGTT would report on its work each year and propose a programme of work for the following year for decision by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1).

2. The SBSTA, at its fifteenth session, took note of the experts who had been nominated by the Parties to serve on the Expert Group (FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8, para. 33(e)).

3. At the same session, the SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize a preparatory meeting of the Expert Group to enable it to develop a programme of work for further consideration by the SBSTA at its sixteenth session. The preparatory meeting of the Expert Group was held on 22 April 2002 at the office of the Korea Energy Management Corporation (KEMCO) in Seoul, Republic of Korea, and its first meeting was held on 3 and 8 June 2002 in Bonn, Germany, in conjunction with the sixteenth session of the SBSTA.

B. Scope of the programme of work

4. This document presents the programme of work for the biennium 2002–2003 of the Expert Group. The programme of work proposed in this document includes activities which the Expert Group believes can contribute to the successful implementation of the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention contained in the annex to decision 4/CP.7 and to the advancement of technology transfer activities under the Convention.

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EXPERT GROUP

5. The Conference of the Parties, by its decision 4/CP.7, adopted the framework for meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention contained in the annex to that decision. The framework sets out the terms of reference of the Expert Group.

Definition

6. The mechanisms for technology transfer are intended to facilitate the support of financial, institutional and methodological activities:

(a) To enhance the coordination of the full range of stakeholders in different countries and regions;

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[1] Hereinafter in the annex, the term Expert Group refers to the EGTT.

(b) To engage them in cooperative efforts to accelerate the development and diffusion, including transfer, of environmentally sound technologies, know-how and practices to and between Parties other than developed country Parties and other developed Parties not included in Annex II, particularly developing country Parties, through technology cooperation and partnerships (public/public, private/public, private/private);

(c) To facilitate the development of projects and programmes to support such ends.

Purpose

7. The purpose of the mechanisms is to develop meaningful and effective actions to enhance the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention by increasing the transfer of and access to environmentally sound technologies and know-how.

Functions

8. The functions are to provide scientific and technical advice on the advancement of the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and know-how under the Convention, including the preparation of an action plan to enhance the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention.

9. The terms of reference of the EGTT appear in appendix I to this document.

III. PROGRAMME OF WORK, 2002–2003

10. The programme of work in appendix II to this document includes six main areas: technology needs assessments, technology information system, enabling environments, capacity-building, mechanisms and cross-cutting activities.

11. The work programme of the EGTT will require additional support activities by the secretariat, which are not budgeted for in the present programme budget. The indicative additional resources required from supplementary funds to implement the EGTT work programme amount to about US$ 400,000 (US$ 200,000 on technical papers, US$ 100,000 on a workshop and US$ 100,000 for maintaining TT:CLEAR) over two years, excluding the organization of regional workshops to be implemented by other organizations.

Appendix I

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE EXPERT GROUP ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

1. The Expert Group on Technology Transfer shall have the objectives of enhancing the implementation of Article 4.5 of the Convention and advancing the technology transfer activities under the Convention.

2. The Expert Group shall analyse and identify ways to facilitate and advance technology transfer activities, including those identified in the annex to the decision 4/CP.7 on development and transfer of technologies and make recommendations to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice.

3. The Expert Group shall report on its work each year and propose a programme of work for the following year for decision by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice.

4. The members of the Expert Group shall be nominated by Parties for a period of two years and be eligible to serve two consecutive terms. The SBSTA shall ensure that half of the members of the Expert Group nominated initially shall serve for a period of three years, taking into account the need to maintain the overall balance of the group. Every year thereafter, half of the members shall be nominated for a period of two years. Appointment pursuant to paragraph 5 shall count as one term. The members shall remain in office until their successors are nominated. The members from three relevant international organizations shall serve on an issue-oriented basis.

5. If a member of the Expert Group resigns or is otherwise unable to complete the assigned term of office or to perform the functions of that office, the expert group may decide, bearing in mind the proximity of the next session of the COP, to request the group that had nominated the member to nominate another member to replace the said member for the remainder of that member's mandate. In such a case, the Expert Group shall take into account any views expressed by the group that had nominated the member.

6. The Expert Group on Technology Transfer shall elect annually a Chairman and Vice-Chairman from amongst its members, with one being a member from a Party included in Annex I and the other being a member from a Party not included in Annex I. The positions of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall alternate annually between a member from a Party included in Annex I and a member from a Party not included in Annex I.

7. The members of the Expert Group shall serve in their personal capacities and shall have expertise in any of the following areas, inter alia, greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation technologies, technology assessments, information technology, resource economics and social development.

Appendix II

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE EXPERT GROUP ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Area	Proposed activities	Expected outcome	Time frame/ Completion date
A. Technology needs assessments	1. Initiate collaboration with the Global Environment Facility, Climate Technology Initiative, other interested organizations, and any interested Parties, on expediting technical assistance to developing and transition countries for technology needs assessments.	Recommendation to the SBSTA to encourage international organizations to develop a procedure to expedite technical assistance to developing and transition countries for technology needs assessments.	SBSTA 17
	2. Review the progress of the technical assistance for technology needs assessment.	Recommendation to the SBSTA.	SBSTA 17
	3. Support the preparation of a methodology document on technology needs assessment.	Recommendation to the SBSTA to encourage the United Nations Development Programme/Global Environment Facility support programme to complete the handbook for assessing technology needs, including dissemination to national climate change coordinators, in collaboration with countries and other organizations, e.g., CTI.	SBSTA 17

Area	Proposed activities	Expected outcome	Time frame/ Completion date
B. Technology information system	1. Design and implement an outreach programme for TT:CLEAR, and identify and analyse ways to facilitate access to technology information by intended users.	Enhancing the role of the existing national climate change focal points to include the role of technology information to ensure that TT:CLEAR is known to business and finance communities and technology transfer practitioners.	October 2002
		Presentation of the system at workshops, seminars and other events related to technology transfer.	Ongoing
		Recommendation to the SBSTA.	SBSTA 18
	2. Assess options to deliver technology information to intended users, including through the Internet (e.g. development of very small aperture terminal (VSAT) technology as a means of providing access to the Internet) and/or other means and opportunities.		
	3. Conduct client surveys and assessments on the effectiveness of the use of TT:CLEAR.[1]	Compilation of clients' interests and identification of gaps.	October 2003
		Working paper on users' needs, information gaps and recommendations for improvements.	Draft June 2003 Final August 2003
		Paper with recommendations to the SBSTA.	SBSTA 19

[1] FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.12, FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.6

Area	Proposed activities	Expected outcome	Time frame/ Completion date
	4. Study the needs, logistical implications and institutional arrangements associated with networking international technology clearing houses and networks of regional and national technology centres.	Recommendations to the SBSTA on enhancing coordination on sharing technology information.	Ongoing
	5. Update the information and maintain the existing TT:CLEAR system.	Updated information available to users.	Ongoing
C. Enabling environments	1. Prepare terms of reference for a technical paper on enabling environments.	Agreed terms of reference.	2nd EGTT meeting in conjunction with SBSTA 17
	2. Organize a workshop on enabling environments for technology transfer to seek inputs for the technical paper prepared by the EGTT.	Workshop.	March/April 2003
	3. Prepare a technical paper drawing on FCCC/TP/1998/1, the IPCC Special Report on Methodological and Technological Issues in Technology Transfer, the Third Assessment Report and other relevant reports.	Technical paper.	3rd EGTT meeting in conjunction with SBSTA 18
	4. Organize side events/round table discussions during the sessions of the COP and the subsidiary bodies.	Improved understanding of these issues by participants at UNFCCC meetings.	Ongoing
D. Capacity-building	1. Further investigate the relationship with all capacity-building activities under the UNFCCC.	Informal paper prepared by the secretariat to facilitate the work of the EGTT.	2nd EGTT meeting in conjunction with SBSTA 17

Area	Proposed activities	Expected outcome	Time frame/ Completion date
	2. Identify possible prioritized capacity-building activities on technology transfer.	Recommendations to the SBSTA on specific capacity-building activities and possible capacity-building programme.	SBSTA 18
E. Mechanisms	1. Assess current initiatives on technology transfer related to subregional, regional and international climate change related mechanisms and institutions.	Technical paper and recommendations to the SBSTA.	SBSTA 18
	2. Identify linkages and possible collaboration with other groups within the Convention (e.g., Least Developed Countries Expert Group, Consultative Group of Experts, clean development mechanism executive board) and other conventions, as appropriate.	Recommendations to the SBSTA.	SBSTA 18
	3. Identify ways to facilitate development of regional and subregional projects on research and development, including national systems of innovation and innovative options for development and transfer of technologies.	Recommendations to the SBSTA.	SBSTA 19
	4. Analyse ways to strengthen institutional capacities and promote networking of national focal points.	Recommendations to the SBSTA.	SBSTA 18

Area	Proposed activities	Expected outcome	Time frame/ Completion date
F. Cross-cutting activities	1. Analyse the technology transfer component in the guidelines of the national communications and the national adaptation programmes of action in relation to adaptation technologies.	Recommendations to the SBSTA.	SBSTA19
	2. Analyse the types of international networks of stakeholders including business and financial communities that need to be established or strengthened to support effective technology transfer.	Technical paper and recommendations to the SBSTA.	SBSTA19
	3. Compile and synthesize information on capacity-building needs, enabling environments and technology information contained in national communications, in needs assessments reports and under the technology transfer consultative process.	Technical paper and possible recommendations to the SBSTA on enhancing reporting on enabling environments in both Annex I and non-Annex I Party national communications.	SBSTA 19
	4. Respond to needs for technology information, capacity-building, and programmes to create enabling environments identified during technology needs assessments.	Recommendations to the SBSTA on organizing regional workshops (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and Eastern Europe/former Soviet Union) to assess the use of the handbook for assessing technology needs and to improve access to information in existing global and regional/thematic networks and clearing houses. Recommendations for enhancing existing technology information centres and networks.	SBSTA 17

Annex III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE AT ITS SIXTEENTH SESSION

FCCC/SBSTA/2001/8	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its fifteenth session, held at Marrakesh, from 29 October to 6 November 2001
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/1/Add.1	Provisional agenda and annotations. Note by the Executive Secretary. Addendum. Supplementary provisional agenda
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/2 and Corr.1	Methodological issues. Guidelines on reporting and review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (implementing decisions 3/CP.5 and 6/CP.5). Report of an expert meeting to assess experiences in the use of the UNFCCC reporting and review guidelines
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/2/Add.1	Addendum. Proposal for revision of the UNFCCC guidelines for the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/2/Add.2	Addendum. Proposal for revision of the guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/2/Add.3	Addendum. Proposal for revision of the guidelines for the preparation of national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, Part I: UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories. Tables of the common reporting format
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/3	Cooperation with relevant international organizations. Cooperation with other conventions: progress report on the work of the Joint Liaison Group between the secretariats of the UNFCCC, the UNCCD and the CBD
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/4	Methodological issues. Land use, land-use change and forestry: definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation activities under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol. Workshop on the terms of reference and an agenda for work relating to afforestation and reforestation activities under the clean development mechanism in the first commitment period

FCCC/SBSTA/2002/5	Methodological issues. Guidelines on reporting and review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (implementing decisions 3/CP.5 and 6/CP.5). Report on experience with the technical review process (implementation of decision 6/CP.5)
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.1	Relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system: issues related to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons. Synthesis of information submitted by Parties and organizations
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.2	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Article 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Report on intersessional consultations on registries
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.3	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Article 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Pending parts of the guidelines under Articles 7 and 8
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.4	Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Report of the workshop on the Third Assessment Report
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.5	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Article 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Report of a workshop to elaborate draft technical guidance on adjustments under Article 5.2 of the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.6	Development and transfer of technologies. Report on the technology information expert workshop, Beijing, China, 18–19 April 2002
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.7	Development and transfer of technologies. Report of the expert meeting on methodologies for technology needs assessments, Seoul, Republic of Korea, 23–25 April 2002
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.8	Proposal on cleaner or less greenhouse gas-emitting energy. Report on the UNFCCC workshop on cleaner or less greenhouse gas-emitting energy: exchange of information and views, Whistler, Canada, 7–8 May 2002
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.9	Methodological issues. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase: uniform reporting format. Report on the pre-sessional workshop on the revised uniform reporting format for activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase, Bonn, 2–3 June 2002
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/INF.10	Article 6 of the Convention: education, training and public awareness. Report of the workshop on the development of a work programme on Article 6 of the Convention

FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.1 and Add.1–2	Methodological issues. Land use, land-use change and forestry: definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation activities under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol in the first commitment period. Views from Parties on the organization of a workshop, terms of reference and an agenda for work relating to afforestation and reforestation activities under the clean development mechanism
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.2	Methodological issues. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase: uniform reporting format. Submissions from Parties on their experience with the pilot phase
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.3 and Add.1–2	Proposal on cleaner or less greenhouse gas-emitting energy. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.4	Other matters. Special circumstances of Croatia under Article 4.6 of the Convention. Submission from a Party
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.5	Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.6 and Add.1	Relationship between efforts to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and efforts to safeguard the global climate system: Issues relating to hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.7	"Good practices" in policies and measures. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.8	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Views from Parties on the expedited procedure for the review for reinstatement of eligibility of a Party included in Annex I to the Convention to use the mechanisms established under Articles 6, 12 and 17 of the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.9 and Add.1	Cooperation with relevant international organizations. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.10	Cooperation with relevant international organizations. Interim report to the sixteenth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice of the UNFCCC by the Global Climate Observing System
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.11 and Add.1–2	Methodological issues. Guidelines on reporting and review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention (implementing decisions 3/CP.5 and 6/CP.5). Views from Parties on the proposals for revision of the guidelines on reporting and review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.12	Development and transfer of technologies. Technology information system. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/MISC.13	Article 6 of the Convention: education, training and public awareness. Submissions from Parties
FCCC/TP/2002/2	Treatment of confidential information by international treaty bodies and organizations
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.1	Report on the session. Draft report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its sixteenth session
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.2	Methodological issues. Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase: uniform reporting format
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FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.4	Cooperation with relevant international organizations (Cooperation with other conventions)
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.5	Methodological issues. Guidelines on reporting and review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in annex I to the Convention (implementing decisions 3/CP.5 and 6/CP.5)
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FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.6	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.6/Add.1	Methodological issues. Guidelines under Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Addendum
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.7	Other matters. Special circumstances of Croatia under Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Convention

FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.8	Methodological issues. Land use, land-use change and forestry: definitions and modalities for including afforestation and reforestation activities under article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.9	Development and transfer of technologies
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.10	"Good practices" in policies and measures
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.11 and Rev.1	Article 6 of the Convention: education, training and public awareness
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/L.11/Add.1 and Rev.1	Article 6 of the Convention: education, training and public awareness. Addendum
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FCCC/SBSTA/2002/CRP.4 and Rev.1	Cooperation with relevant international organizations (Cooperation with United Nations bodies)
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/CRP.5	Issues related to cleaner or less greenhouse gas-emitting energy
FCCC/SBSTA/2002/CRP.6	Issues related to the implementation of article 2, paragraph 3, of the Kyoto Protocol

Other documents

FCCC/SBSTA/2001/2	Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on its fourteenth session Bonn, 24–27 July 2001
FCCC/SBSTA/2001/INF.5	"Good practices" in policies and measures. Workshop on "good practices" in policies and measures
FCCC/TP/2002/1	Biome-specific forest definitions
FCCC/SBI/2001/MISC.3	National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. Third national communications: review and the roster of experts
FCCC/IDR.1/HRV and Add.1	Report on the in-depth review of the first national communication of Croatia

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